SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Standard* and *Daily Telegraph* of January 20th each published the following paragraph :—

"A Blue Book of 107 pages was issued yesterday, containing "further correspondence relating to the affairs of Afghanistan." Among the documents are despatches stating Lord Lytton's view of the policy to be adopted in Afghanistan ; a despatch from Lord Hartington explaining the present Gover. ment's policy with reference to Kandahar ; and a letter containing General Roberts's opinion on the future government of Afghanistan.

Lord Hartington in his despatch to Lord Lytton, which is dated Nov. 11, 1880, says that the Government regret that it has not hitherto appeared possible to withdraw the troops immediately from Kandahar, not only because the occupation must involve the continuance of a heavy military expenditure, but because they apprehend that, so long as it is maintained, local disturbances or renewed hostile combinations may make ultimate retirement more difficult than it would have been during present temporary condition of tranquillity which has followed the total defeat of Ayoub Khan. They, however, desire that your Excellency should steadily keep in view the paramount importance of effecting such withdrawal on the earliest suitable occasion. They recognise that it is as desirable in the province of Kandahar as it was in Northern Afghanistan to assist, if this be found possible in a limimited time, in the establishment of some settled Government in the place of that which has been destroyed by the events of the recent campaign. The restoration of Kandahar to the dominions of Afghanistan under a powerful ruler would be the arrangement which her Majesty's Government would prefer, as offering the best guarantees for permanence, and for the avoidance of internal dissensions."

General Roberts's memorandum occupies about seven pages of the Blue Book. His opinion is briefly that the line of Herat and Kandahar is the one to which the efforts of Russia would be directed in any operations against India ; and that, therefore, we should not release our grasp upon Kandahar ; but as to the rest of Afghanistan, "the best to do is to leave it as much as possible to itself." He adds : It may not be very flattering to our *amour propre*, but I feel sure I am right when I say that the less the Afghans see of us the less they will dislike us. Should Russia in future years attempt to conquer Afghanistan, or invade India through it, we should have a better chance of attaching the Afghans to our interests if we avoid all interference with them in the meantime. The military occupation of Kandahar is, as I have before stated, of vital importance ; even there we should make our presence but little felt, merely controlling the foreign policy of the ruler of that province."

In the House of Commons, on January 10th, the Marquis of Hartington informed Mr. Stanhope (who complained that the contents of the recent Blue Book had been published in the newspapers before it had been delivered to members) that he was told by the printers that the Blue Book on the affairs of Afghanistan would be distributed on Wednesday, and he believed that some copies were distributed. He had inquired why the distribution was not completed. He had not yet received any satisfactory reply, but he was informed that like, many other matters, the distribution had been to some extent delayed by the state of the weather. (Laughter.) He had not seen a statement in the *Daily Telegraph*, and he was unable to say whether the summary was correct or not. He agreed that it was inconvenient and objectionable that newspapers should obtain copies of papers before they were in the hands of members, and so far as it was in his power he would endeavour to stop it. (Hear, hears.)

COL. ST. JOHN'S ACCOUNT OF MAIWAND.

THE following are some extracts from the "Diary of the Kandahar Residency from 1st July to 28th July, 1880," kept by Col. St. John, Political Resident, Southern Afghanistan, and which appears in a recent blue-book, "Papers relating to the advance of Ayub Khan on Kandahar" :—

21st July.—A spy returned from Kalah-i-Gaz (on the further bank of the Helmund opposite Haidarabad) with news that half of Ayub's force reached the Helmund yesterday and sent back camels to bring up baggage and stores left behind at the last stage for want of carriage. A considerable number of tribal sowars, mutineers, and ghazis had joined them.

It is reported in their camp that Ayub Khan will move by Sangbur and attack us here. Luinab, with 2,500 cavalry, is reported to have started down the Helmund with the intention of crossing to the Arghandab and attacking our camp at night. The people about the Helmund at first refused to supply Ayub with provisions, but on his assembling the chief men, and declaring that this was a holy war, and that it was incumbent on all Mahommedans to devote their lives and property to his service, moreover, that he would excuse them from payment of two years' revenue should the country become his, they brought in provisions freely. The same informant states that there are 200 ghazis at Sangbur on their way to join Ayub.

Another spy states that half the enemy's camp is at Shoraki, and the other half coming up (Shoraki and Kalah-i-Gaz are adjacent districts). Nazir Muhammad Sadik (a dependant of the Sartip's) has been appointed Governor of Girishk, with two hundred sowars.

The patrol returning from Sangbur captured a prisoner, unarmed, who states that Ayub's regulars have crossed the Helmund to Haidarabad, but that the ghazis are still on the further bank.

As a precaution against the night attack said to be projected by the Luinab, General Burrows this evening moved the entire force to a new position, a few hundred yards west of the camp. Here the whole of the heavy baggage was parked in two small walled enclosures, between which the camels were placed, with an entanglement of pack saddles and ropes beyond them. On the east the cavalry and artillery horse lines were established, with Officers' tents between them and the enclosures. Outside all, the infantry were disposed in a semicircle, with guns at intervals, behind a breastwork formed of their tents and packs.

22nd July.—Spies returned from Helmund report Ayub Khan's camp to be on this side of river about Haidarabad, and that his cavalry has made a reconnaissance to Sangbur. It was reported that his whole cavalry force, 4,000 in number, would return there to-morrow, Ayub Khan, with the rest of the army, following the next day. The force was currently stated at 4,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, 8,000 ghazis, and 36 guns. A small party of ghazis, about 40 in number, were at Sangbur.

Cavalry patrols sent to Maiwand captured five armed sowars, who proved to be followers of one of the Wali's people who had been sent to bring in supplies. They had run away the evening before on hearning a report that Ayub's cavalry was approaching, and were returning when captured.

One of my spies returning from the Helmund was captured by our cavalry patrol, and kept in the guard for six hours before being made over to me. He corroborated report of the first generally, but said that Ayub's irregulars had not yet crossed the river. He was told by some of the Kandahari sepoys that Ayub's intention is to incite the ghazis and cavalry to attack the English, and await the result with the regulars. He intends to advance to Maiwand. The Luinab, with four hundred sowars, was coming *via* Malmund, to Maiwand, which he intended to reach to-morrow. The main body will march to Sangbur either to-morrow or the day after. He heard two Herati sepoys discussing the situation, and saying that it would be absurd for them to fight the English, as, if Ayub won, he would take them on to Kabul. The Khandahari regiment was also discontented at the non-receipt of a year's arrears of pay, and saying that they had come on because they could not help themselves. The soldiers received less than a pound of meal a day as a ration. This informant declared that in his belief they had not more than a thousand irregular sowars, and an equal number of ghazis. Eighty sowars were at Sangbur when he passed.

The Wali suggested that we should set fire to the corn ricks about Maiwand. General Burrows arranged that a party should go out the next morning to carry out this suggestion.

23rd July.—At daybreak this morning shots were heard from the westward. Shortly afterwards a sowar of the Sind Horse came in with a message from Captain Monteith, that on proceeding on patrol with a troop of his regiment he had come upon a strong body of the enemy's cavalry, with whose scouts he had exchanged shots. He had fallen back towards camp, and halted a mile distant. The force, which was at the time getting under arms as usual, moved out at once. After a short time I rode out, and found Captain Monteith's troop drawn up facing the enemy, who were moving leisurely along in a long straggling line towards Maiwand. They were about two miles off. With Major Leach, R.E., I rode out about half way towards them. There appeared to be about four hundred, and their advanced guard had already entered the northern villages of Khushk-i-Nakhud. About this time, probably seeing our force, they commenced to return along the road they had come. Seeing that no attempt at intercepting them was being made on our side, we returned and found that a staff officer had reported three battalions of infantry concealed behind a hill. This and another report that another body of cavalry had been seen to the south proving erroneous, General Nuttall, with two guns, Royal Horse Artillery, and a couple of squadrons of cavalry, galloped off on pursuit of the now disappearing enemy. After a couple of miles, their rearguard of thirty or forty men being within gunshot, the artillery fired four shells at them, causing them to ride off, but apparently doing little or no damage. The cavalry and artillery then returned to camp.

A special messenger from Kandahar, who returned this morning, reports that he met a hundred sowars* coming from the direction of the Maiwand pass towards Hauz-i-Madat.

In consequence of the affair of the morning, the expedition to burn the stacks at Maiwand did not start, but one of the Wali's sowars sent there reported none of the enemy to be seen.

A troop of cavalry sent later in the afternoon brought back similar intelligence, but a man of the Wali's told the officer in command that he had heard that the enemy's cavalry intend attacking us to-night.

A certain Malik came into camp to the Wali, and states that Habibulla Khan, Barakzai, a nephew of Sartip Nur Muhammad Khan, came to him a few days ago with a letter from Ayub Khan, to the effect that he has arrived on the Helmund with twelve regiments, 42 guns, 7,000 sowars, and many mullas and seyyids, to commence a religious war and drive the infidel from the country. He therefore calls on him to collect his tribe and join Habibulla Khan on the Arghandab. The Malik affected compliance, but warned his people that they had better keep quiet, and came off to tell the Wali. On the way he came across some more of Sartip Nur Muhammad Khan's sowars, who pursued, but failed to capture him.

Sirdar Muhammad Hassan Khan writes from Khalifah-Robat that he has attacked the Aitchakzai robbers, killed one of them, and sent several prisoners to Kandahar.

Arrangements were made for sending off all baggage and stores that can be spared to Kandahar.

24th July.—A spy from Band-i-Taimur (on the Arghandab) returned with news that no one had passed that way, nor had any of the enemy's cavalry appeared in that direction.

Cavalry patrols to Sangbur and Garmawak report both places empty.

25th July.—The cavalry patrol sent to Sangbur found it apparently unoccupied, but was suddenly attacked by a body of mounted men, who issued from a ravine and cut off two of their number. A strong party was sent out under a European Officer, who found the place empty, and brought in the bodies of the two sowars stripped and decapitated.

A spy from Haiderabad reports the enemy's camp still there. He was told that they had eleven regiments and 35 guns, with a very large number of cavalry and ghazis. He himself counted 13 guns only. It was generally said in the camp that they were to march the next day or the day after, though some people expected to remain on the river for two or three days longer. It is also said that half the force would go by Malmund and half by Sangbur. They make a cavalry reconnaissance every day to Kalah-i-Surkh (about a mile east of Sangbur), some remaining there during the day. There are a great many ghazis with the force, but the majority have only sticks and pikes. All these are anxious to attack the British force, but the regulars wish to avoid fighting and pass on to Kandahar.

A spy from the Helmund reports that it is intended to send four thousand sowars, with an equal number of infantry riding behind them, to Shorawak, *vid* the sandy desert, to attack our line of communications with India. Many Ghazis have come to Ayub's camp, but nothing is decided about a move. No one has arrived at Malmand or Maiwand. Provisions are reported very scarce in enemy's camp, and it is said that Ayub Khan has ordered all villages in his vicinity to furnish a quota of bullocks to drag his guns.

Considerable quantities of grain and atta were brought by the Wali's people from Maiwand and Khalifah-Robat.

26th July.—The cavalry patrol to Sangbur reports about 300 horsemen and ghazis there. Men of the Wali's sent in the morning to Maiwand to bring atta returned in the afternoon with intelligence that Muhammad Zaman Khan, Barakzai, and Abubakr, Alizai, with a number of sowars and ghazis, have occupied Garmawak (four or five miles from Maiwand), and that a few ghazis have arrived at that place.

General Burrows held a meeting of Commanding and Staff Officers at the receipt of this intelligence, and decided to move towards Maiwand in the morning to prevent Ayub turning his flank and cutting him off from Kandahar, or passing into the Arghandab valley and making his way to Ghazni.

27th July.—Orders were issued for the march of the force at 6 a.m., but owing to the difficulty of unpacking and loading the stores in the confined enclosure where they have been for the last six days, it was not till seven that a start was made. The cavalry and horse artillery led, and the baggage was massed on the right flank of the infantry which marched in contiguous columns of companies at deploying distance. Owing to the necessity for allowing the camels to keep up, the pace was very slow. From 9 to 10 a halt was made near a large village, at which time a spy came up with the intelligence that Ayub had arrived yesterday with his whole force at Sangbur, and was now on his way to Maiwand.

At half past ten the advaced guard reached the first village of Maiwand, a small hamlet surrounded by walled gardens with few trees and a central building commanding the whole. At its west side a considerable karez issuing from high banks afforded an ample supply of water. About three-quarters of a mile further up the same karez and on the same side of it was a second village surrounded by thick orchards. From two to three miles beyond, the little fortified enclosure of Maiwand was barely visible through the haze to-day unusually dense. To the west a wide plain stretched away to the hills, some four miles distant, at the foot of which the trees of the villages of Garmawak were just discernible with field glasses.

Shortly afterwards a considerable body of cavalry was perceived about due west of the nearest village and from a mile and half to two miles distant. Two guns Royal Horse Artillery with an escort of cavalry crossed the karez between the villages, galloped about a mile beyond, and opened fire. Immediately afterwards large masses of men became visible apparently marching towards Maiwand, from which a number of horse and foot also issued. In a very few minutes a long line of regular infantry was formed, and there could be no doubt that we were in presence of Ayub's whole army.

The rest of the cavalry and horse artillery had now crossed the Karez, and advanced some thousand yards beyond it, taking up a position about the same distance from the two guns already in action, and to their right.

The infantry also crossed the karez, but remained halted not far from it. The baggage was mostly massed under the walls of the furthest of the two villages mentioned before, but part of it crossed the karez. The Wali and his people, with Nawab Mirza Hasan Khan, remained with it.

About half an hour after our artillery came into action, the enemy's guns replied. This was at half-past eleven. The distance was about two thousand yards, and their fire did little or no harm, though many of the projectiles, lead-coated Armstrong shells, passed over our heads.

After several rounds had been exchanged, Major Blackwood, commanding the Artillery, informed General Burrows that his guns could do no good at that range, and requested leave to advance 500 yards nearer. General Burrows assented, and a forward move was made.

The infantry and four guns of the smooth-bore battery were now brougt up, and the latter came into action. The infantry was disposed as follows :—On the right and inclined at an angle to the front, five company's of Her Majesty's 66th ; next to them and facing the enemy's line directly, Jacob's Rifles : beyond them the guns, and, lastly, the Grenadiers. All the infantry lay down, the 66th being in a hollow that afforded almost complete protection. This formation was retained till the close of the action, except that two companies of Jacob's Rifles were later on withdrawn from the centre to make room for Captain Slade's guns, and placed on the extreme left, facing slightly outwards. The force then formed three sides of an irregular hexagon.

The cavalry under General Nuttall was formed up on the extreme left.

The enemy's order of battle had before this become clearly developed. In his centre was a long line of infantry, estimated by the standards at seven battalions. On his right a cloud of irregular horse enveloped our left, and while keeping at a safe distance from our cavalry, menaced the baggage. On the enemy's left a swarm of irregular infantry with a few mounted men among them formed a broken line between the left of the regulars and the village of Maiwand, whence another considerable body came up to the village, behind which the baggage was posted. The enemy's guns, as was apparent from the flashes (the haze made the guns themselves quite indistinguishable), were posted at five different points of the line of infantry.

The object appeared to be to attack the baggage with irregulars on both flanks while engaging our main body with the regulars and guns. Two attacks were accordingly made on the baggage, but were repulsed by the rearguard without difficulty.

A number of irregular infantry also came up in front of the 66th, but were kept at a distance by slow file firing. A good many, however, took advantage of inequalities of the ground, and kept up a steady fire which passed over the heads of the 66th, but caused some loss beyond them.

About one or half past the enemy advanced to about one thousand yards, and the fire became very much hotter, though still doing little harm.

Two mounted men now rode out of the enemy's line and reconnoitred our position, advancing to 300 or 400 yards. The sharp-shooters of the Grenadiers fired several shots at them, but without effect.

Shortly afterwards the enemy's line advanced to 600 yards. Their artillery fire was now crossing in several directions, and they began to use grape. The left of their infantry ceased to be visible, but their right opposite the Grenadiers was in full view, and a few volleys from that regiment drove it back in disorder. Two of the enemy's guns now appeared not more than three or four hundred yards distant on our right front, from which they enfiladed our line at an angle of 45°, while a heavy musketry fire from the same direction showed the position of the left of the line of infantry. At the same time the irregular infantry on our right and cavalry on our left advanced closer, and rifle fire on our side, which had previously been intermittent, became general, though not fully developed. This was about half-past two, and about this time the four smooth-bore guns were sent out of action, their ammunition being exhausted.

All efforts to keep down the fire of the two guns on our right were ineffectual, and the enemy gradually came on, except in front of the 66th, whose steady slow fire kept the irregulars opposed to them at distance. It would appear, however, that a considerable number of ghazis were brought up by a hollow of the ground imperceptible to us, for they suddenly charged the front of our line, the irregular cavalry on our left at the same time closing right in, and the enemy's guns ceasing to fire. The two companies of Jacob's rifles on the left were the first to give way, the Grenadiers then formed square, but immediately began to fall back, while the rest of Jacob's Rifles fell back on the rear of the 66th, leaving the guns.* Four of these were limbered up and galloped off, but two, whose limbers I believe had gone to the waggons for fresh ammunition, were left on the field.

Having been with the 66th at the time, I cannot describe from personal observation what followed on the other part of the field, but I believe that the Artillery, Grenadiers, and Sappers fell slowly back towards the karez, which may have been three quarters of a mile distant, pursued closely by a few ghazis only, the Afghan regulars continuing their slow advance in line.

The 66th, as I have mentioned, were lying down in a hollow. When the general attack began they rose and almost immediately a crowd of Jacob's Rifles came running into their rear. As they had been concealed by the ground till within a few yards, this sudden irruption took the British soldiers by surprise, and before long all formation was lost.

General Burrows now rode up alone, and attempted to turn the men towards the rest of the force, but it was in vain, though the left of the slowly retreating crowd came gradually round, and after 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour's retreat under a very heavy fire, we reached the karez, here a nullah 30 yards wide with steep banks 10 feet high, just opposite the further end of the village, at the other extremity of which our baggage was massed. The village at this time was crowded with the enemy, who kept up a heavy fire. The ghazis in our front were still falling back, not daring to come to close quarters.

Seeing no further use in remaining with the infantry, I left them and galloped along the bank of the karez past the enemy's cavalry to the rest of the force, which I could see falling back, hoping to obtain assistance towards extricating the infantry and bringing them back to the proper line. Nothing, however, could be done.

The greater part of the baggage had by this time started off on the road to Kandahar. Of these there are two. One to the left leading direct to Sinjiri, across the desert, and utterly waterless at this season, and the other following the route we had come by Khushki-i-Nakhud and Karez-i-Ata ; the first is unfortunately well marked by a broad trodden path, and along this the fugitives were moving in a scattered column. Small bodies of the enemy's cavalry moving in the right from village to village further tended to keep our people from the proper road. Until we left the Karez the Afghan infantry kept up a pretty hot fire. After that the pursuit was confined to cavalry and artillery, and was not, I believe, continued beyond four or five miles, and that very lauguidly.*

The artillery and part of the cavalry still retained order and discipline and covered the retreat ; but all or nearly all the infantry were dispersed in small parties.

The cavalry, with whom were General Burrows and Nuttall, left the great road two miles beyond Khuski-Nakhud and went to Karez-i-Ata, where they arrived shortly after dusk, and halted a couple of hours.

At Hauz-i-Madat, nine miles distant, the cavalry caught up the artillery, whose carriages were crowded with wounded officers and men, and where a little drinking water was discovered in a well by the exertions of Major Leach, R. E., and Captain Slade, R. H. A.

As soon as day broke our infantry commenced firing at everything living within sight, but the fire was hardly returned from any of the villages along the road.

About seven water was reached in a cannal near Sinjiri, and here some 50 infantry were assembled, and kept together during the rest of the march. About nine the river Arghandab was reached, and here the last of the smooth-bore guns, which had been left along the road as the horses became exhausted, had to be abandoned.

The infantry crossed first, and lined a bank facing Kohkaran, which was evidently occupied in force, it was feared, by a body of country people determined to dispute the passage. But half an hour later an officer, with an escort of cavalry, rode up with the information that Kohkaran was being held by Brigadier-General Brooke with a force of all arms detached to the assistance of General Burrows by General Primrose.

From him I learnt that the news of the defeat had been brought in by a Native Officer and 25 men of the Sind Horse at 2 a. m., that orders had been at once issued for the abandonment of the cantonment, and the removal of all troops to the citadel, which was at once carried out ; and that the people of the villages had fired on General Brooke's force on its way out.

The Wali and Mirza Hasan Ali Khan had arrived at 5 a. m., preceded and followed by several officers.

The work of bringing in the guns was so slow that it was not till 2 p. m. that we reached the cantonment.

I here learnt that at daybreak the wire between Kandahar and Abdur Rahman was found cut. A party was sent out and successfully repaired it. The fact of the defeat at Maiwand was communicated to Government, together with the names of officers who had returned up to 11 a. m. when the wire was again cut. In the meantime orders had been sent to the garrisons of the posts at and beyond Abdur Rahman to retire to Chaman, and to that of Mund-i-Hisar to come to Kandahar.

A large number of Afghans, estimated at 2,500 to 4,000, at the invitation of Sirdar Nur Ali Khan, had left the city.

The Idgah gate was still open. All the others had been closed and blocked up with earth.

All troops, stores, and baggage animals were being collected in the citadel and adjoining enclosures. None were in the city ; but the guards on the gates were doubled.

As much property and stores as possible were brought into the citadel before evening, but much was left behind, besides what had been plundered by the villagers in the early morning when the Native Infantry square and the Engineers' quarters were abandoned. Very little of the stores belonging to the sutlers in the cantonment bazaar were brought. At my quarters in Muhammad Amin's garden a new single-poled tent was left standing for want of labour and carriage to bring it in. A quantity of wine and stores, a large case of books, another of books, manuscripts, and maps, crockery, glass, &c., had also to be abandoned.

Finding no quarters in the citadel, I obtained a guard of a Dufladar and 12 sepoys, and went to Mir Afzal's house in the city, in which Mirza Hasan Ali Khan has been living for the last year.

The Wali hearing late at night that I had come to the house, and fearing that some attempt at a rising might be made by the Afghans in the city in the absence of troops, sent a number of his followers under his son Nur Ali Khan, to remain the Char-su during the night, while his brother Muhammad Husain Khan patrolled the streets. The night, however, passed perfectly quietly.

* These proved to have been men sent by the Sartip to bring away his women who were concealed in the villages about Kohkaran.

* During the night and the next morning certain heavy reports were attributed to the enemy's guns, and very circumstantial accounts were given me of the enemy's cavalry having been seen as far as Sinjiri, 10 miles from Kandahar, but I saw none myself, and there is every reason to believe that the pursuit ceased at four or five miles from the field.

THE ROTHSCHILD-PERUGIA WEDDING.

SUN is proverbially said to bring good fortune to a bride, and rain to be equally unlucky ; but there is no phrase of the crystallised folly of mankind which applies to a bridal wreathed with snow. The arrest of communications unfortunately prevented the presence at the wedding of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and Mdlle. Marie Perugia of the venerable Sir Moses Montefiore, whose presence would have been prized at that high celebration ; but in every other respect the robe of white in which London was draped yesterday only served to enhance by contrast the festive as well as solemn character of the celebration. Without, the great city stared palely at the nuptial preparations ; but there was warmth and light and life and the nuptial banquet, graced by the presence of the Heir Apparent, and the Portland-street Synagogue afforded a welcome change from the nipping and eager air outside. Without pretension to the display of gorgeous Orientalism, the interior of the synagogue is yet handsome architecturally, and has the advantage of not being too large to enable all assistants at a wedding to obtain satisfactory view of the ritual of the elder section of the Jewish Church. Profuse floral decoration lent beauty to the series of steps ascending to the "ark" or "oranhakodos," in which are enshrined, in illuminated scrolls, the sacred books of the Mosaic law. In position the "ark" occupies the spot assigned in Christian churches to the altar, and it was as richly adorned yesterday as any cathedral shrine. Immediately beneath the steps leading to the ark—which, after the ceremony was unveiled for the inspection of the Prince of Wales and other distinguished wedding-guests—was spread a magnificent carpet rich in orient hues, having in its centre a smaller carpet or rug of a darker colour. Over the carpet hung, suspended by four gilt columns, the canopy or "kuppah" beneath which the ceremony was to be solemnised. In the midst of the church stood the "omalmema," or reading desk, a species of estrade, affording ample space for the officiating priests, the Rev. A. L. Green and the Rev. S. Lyons, and their assistants, the Rev. Mr. Hest and the Rev. M. Keyser. In front of the "omalmema" sat the elders of the synagogue, and towards the entrance was arranged an impromptu orchestra for the accommodation of the organ and singers, never employed except at jubilees and other extraordinary celebrations. The aisles were carpeted with crimson, and the shafts of the columns wreathed with flowers and evergreens in that excellent taste which outruns not chaste simplicity.

Shortly after one o'clock the galleries and the floor of the synagogue were occupied by a large gathering of the members and friends of the House of Rothschild, and descendants of the southern race of "Sephardim," with which the family of the bride is allied. A few present, of advanced age, could recollect how the fortunes of the Rothschilds, begun and fostered by their probity, received an immense impulse when they became the guardians of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel's great wealth—destined, despite its ignoble origin, to fructify in their skilful hands into boundless fortune. This, however, is not the place in which to write the history of the Rothschild family, but simply to chronicle the happy event of yesterday. The bridegroom, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, and his brother, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, who officiated as his best man, have long been two of the most popular men in English society, and their popularity was demonstrated by the numerous and distinguished assemblage which graced the ceremony. The bridegroom arrived early, and, as a humourist observed "appeared to take great interest in the proceeding," welcoming each arrival, and displaying that good humour and self-possesion from which bridgrooms, as a rule, are conspicuously free. Presently arrived Lord and Lady Rosebery, Lord Londesborough, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and Lord Wilton ; and then came the Prince of Wales, who took his seat next to Lord Rosebery, and remained in conversation with him till the mid-day service of the Hebrew Church began. It is needless to remark that the strict etiquette which required all to keep seated, and with their hats on, when the Prince arrived, was violated by many unthinking Christians, if not by a few of the elder faith. The former were undoubtedly uncomfortable at wearing their hats in church, and fidgetted with their head-coverings in a curiously awkward manner. Christians who have never assisted at a Hebrew wedding may, however, be interested to know that the bride did not, at least publicly, take part in the devotions which preceded the actual marriage service, and which were for the most part intoned. Commencing with the Jubilee, or Hallelujah, Chorus, the simple ritual of the older Jewish Church soon came to an end with the prayer for the Queen, delivered in English, and the "us Kadal," or invocation to the Supreme Being, chanted in the ancient Hebrew or, perhaps more correctly, Chaldaic tongue. Then came the actual marriage service according to the Jewish rite. On a carpet of flowers scattered on the floor of the aisle walked, first the supporters of the bride, her mother, Madame Perugia, and M. G. Landauer, her uncle. With Madame Perugia walked the Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, one of the supporters of the bridegroom, both these ladies being dressed in dark costumes, rivalling in splendour the remarkble peacock-coloured plush gown worn, with ermine, by lady Rosebery. Next in the procession came the bride alone, clad in white satin, with a faint infusion of pink in it, like the palest petal of a blush rose. A rich garniture of lace adorned her beautiful costume, which was completed by a tiny wreath of orange flowers on the back of her small head, and a diaphanous bridal veil which permitted her fair young face to be almost fully seen. Behind her walked her bridesmaids, Mdlle. Beatrice de Rothschild, Miss Luna Sassoon, Miss Forbes, and Miss A Forbes (of Newe), wearing costumes of the palest shade of blue, trimmed with velvet of a darker hue. Awaiting his bride at the "Kuppah" or canopy stood Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, with his shoulders encircled by the "tolleth" or bridal scarf of a whitish gauzy material—the "Kuppah" being held by the Baron Arthur de Rothschild, M. Perugia (the bride's brother), M. E. de Rothschild, and M. Lambert. As the young couple stood side by side beneath the canopy, the bride being to the right of the bridegroom, the marriage service was commenced by the Rev. A. L. Green, with the invocation to the Supreme Being already alluded to, followed by the blessing given in Hebrew, and equivalent in English to "Who in majesty is like our God? who so blessed as our Lord? who so omnipotent as our King? May He bless the bride and bridegroom." The officiating priest then took in his hands a cup of wine, from which the bridegroom, the supporters, and the bride drank. Then the bridegroom speaking after the priest, placed the ring on the bride's finger, and declared her wedded to him "by the law of Moses and of Israel."

While the priest still held the cup in his hand the assisting clergyman read aloud, first in Hebrew and then in English, the wedding contract, and the prayer to the Supreme Being, followed by the Seven Blessings was intoned. At the conclusion of the Seven Blessings the priest again handed the cup to the bridegroom, and he and the assistants as well as the bride having again drunk therefrom, there was heard a short crisp sound—the breaking of a glass under the bridegroom's foot, an emblem of the sacred nature of the marriage bond, for "sooner should those fragments grow together again than that tie be broken." As the organ pealed forth Mendelessohn's "Wedding March," the bridal party ascended the "omalmema" to sign the book of the registrar without whose presence no marriage ceremony in any religious edifice save of the Established Church, is legal in this country. There was some little delay in leaving the church, and leisure was afforded for admiring the magnificent diamonds worn by many of the ladies present. The bride wore the magnificent suite already described in the *Daily News*, and the bridesmaids the gold "Porte Bonheu" bracelets with the names "Marie and Leopold" enlaced in rubies and diamonds, presented to them by the bridegroom.

The bridal party then repaired to the residence of Mr. Arthur Sassoon, at Albert-gate, to partake of the wedding breakfast. Mr. Sassoon's mansion was adorned with flowers, brilliantly illuminated, and filled with guests, among whom were Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Houghton, Lady Granville, and many leaders of the fashionable word. In a few kindly words the Prince of Wales proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, adding that the house of Rothschild owed no little of its success, name, and fame to its possession in an eminent degree of the domestic virtues. Family ties had ever been held pricious by all who bore the name of Rothschild, and he was proud to bear testimony to the admirable reputation his friend the bridegroom had won in every relation of life, and to say that he had only to be as good a husband as he had been son, cousin, and friend to ensure the happiness of his wedded life. Thanks were returned by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild for the honour done to him and his by his Royal Highness, and then Lord Beaconsfield in proposing the health of the Prince of Wales said that the popularity acquired by the Prince as heir apparent to the Crown was due to those merits which would continue to endear him to the English people over whom he would one day be called upon to reign. The Prince of Wales having thanked Lord Beaconsfield for the terms in which he had spoken, and alluded briefly to his lordship's services to his country, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild took their departure for Leighton Buzzard to pass the early days of the honeymoon.—*Daily News*, Jan. 20.

THE DEFENCE OF THE LAND LEAGUERS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.

THE Queen's Bench was again crowded to-day, notwithstanding extremely severe weather. Before resuming his speech Mr. Macdonogh announced that, to expedite the proceedings, two sets of speeches would not be delivered, but that Mr. Walker would follow him. The evidence would then be taken, and his colleagues would follow with whatever remarks they might think necessary. One set of speeches would thus be got rid of.

In resuming his address, Mr. Macdonogh applied himself to develop his contention that there was no evidence of conspiracy, and that the agitation had not caused any crime. There was not a single instance of violence or impropriety proved at or after any land meeting except one, where the people, prohibited from meeting in one field, took possession of another, but no human being was offended at any meeting save idle boys. At a recent meeting in Belfast of educated men there were cries of "Shoot the priests ;" but would any one hold the promoters of the meeting responsible for that? He contended that exaggerated estimates had been formed of the excitement and crime in Ireland. There was a disposition of late to get rid of trial by jury in civil cases, but he warned them to take care lest they might open the way to the abolition of juries in criminal cases, frustrating the great object of the Constitution to put 12 honest men in a box to try their fellow-countrymen Mr. Macdonogh then explained minutely the difference between the law of conspiracy and of unlawful assembly, illustrating his remarks by cases decided in England. He next adverted to the melancholy results of the clearance system, by which some of the most fertile land in Ireland had been turned into cattle runs, the consequence being an enormous emigration, or rather expatriation, of the young and strong, the bone and sinew of the country ; while the old and decrepit were left in the workhouses. Having sketched the history of the

various secret societies that have existed in Ireland —the Rapparees, the Peep-o'-Day Boys, the Hearts of Oak, the White Boys, &c., he contrasted their secret procedure with the open action of the Land League, which, he contended, had, by organizing the people, formed a public opinion that the landlords could not resist, and by thus stopping evictions had saved the country; while the members of the old secret societies, having no public opinion to appeal to, resorted to the blunderbuss for the redress of their grievances. He then expatiated at considerable length on the rights and duties of juries, pointing to the trial of the seven bishops and other historical cases as examples. Mr. Macdonogh then gave details and statistics of several large clearances effected since 1860, showing that in one village in county Cavan 700 persons were evicted, at another in Meath 300, at Glenveigh 40 families, and many others. Evictions in some cases caused the immediate death of some of the dispossessed people.

The Court here suggested that Mr. Macdonogh was travelling out of the issue: but

Mr. Macdonogh submitted that he was entitled to show a general widespread oppression of the people by the landlords, because that alone was the justification for the formation of the Land League. Mr. Macdonogh then exhibited to the jury a map of the counties scheduled in the Bill, showing in black the localities on which "clearances" had taken place. It presented, he said, a melancholy picture, for there was hardly an unshaded spot on it. The potato crop having failed, the founders of the Land League saw that a famine was coming, and from previous experience of the conduct of the landlords in times of similar calamity they knew they would enforce their right hardly. To prevent evictions and save the people they formed the League, but not as a conspiracy. Between these evictions and the cruel forest laws of the Normans he drew a parallel, and after a glowing description of the Barons' league to obtain Magna Charta, he said they could have been convicted as conspirators. If King John could have found a jury he could easily have found a judge base enough to counsel them, and they had really conspired, with arms in their hands, to compel the restitution of the popular rights. Had they been tired, it would have been the duty of the jury to consider the circumstances which induced them to stir, as the jury he addressed should do in this case. He lamented, as a defect in the law, that in cases like the present there was no appeal to the House of Lords, an omission which, he hoped, would be soon corrected. In conclusion, he said,—I am confident that I have not laid before you half what I propose to prove. I am confident that you will return a verdict satisfactory to your consciences, and that after pronouncing it you will lay your heads on your pillows able to thank God for the possession of an intellect which enabled you to search out and detect oppression and wickedness, to defeat it, and acquit the innocent. I shall deem it the proudest day of my life when I hear you pronounce my clients not guilty.

Mr. Walker, Q. C., followed. He contended that if they adopted the charge of conspiracy made by the Crown they would violate common sense, for then they would make Mr. Parnell in America responsible for all said or done by the other traversers in Ireland. The League had not united to do an illegal act; their object was to establish a peasant proprietary, one of the holiest ever conceived by man. The Attorney-General had fallen into a mistake respecting Nally and Gordon. Neither was a member of the League, and yet the Attorney-General had asked whether the League disapproved of what Nally said. He was never employed, recognized, or trusted by the League. He was simply an exuberant young man, who whenever he heard of a meeting would speak at it. The existence of a conspiracy or a common interest to effect illegal acts should be proved beyond reasonable doubt; but there was a divergence of opinion and expression which dispelled the idea of conspiracy. If seditious words were uttered, why did the Government allow them to be fostered in the public minds for months, and only now prosecute the traversers for acts done in May last? When Coercion Bills and Land Bills were pending in Parliament it was not fair that men recognized as leaders of the Irish party should be restrained by this prosecution from freely discharging their Parliamentary duty. The Crown had attempted to prove the seditious utterances attributed to the traversers by police reporters; but the jury should decide for themselves how far their accuracy and good faith could be depended upon. The omission of small sentences in a speech might give a culpable character to other harmless portions, and the policemen had admitted that many sentences escaped them, and that they made a perfect report by dovetailing the other parts as well as they could. The Attorney-General had asserted that an appeal to Parliament for reform of the land laws formed no part of the programme of the League; but documents issued by the League only six months ago, besides its original regulations, showed this was distinctly contemplated by it, and Parliament had treated the Irish people with injustice by throwing out the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, for which purpose peers, whose faces had ceased to be known, who had not entered the House for 30 years attended to vote against it, many of them violating their party ties to do so. Counsel then ridiculed the prominence given to Nally's utterances by the prosecution, and represented him as a person who by habits and education was quite unworthy of notice, and who, in fact, always spoke either before the meetings began or after they closed. Coming to the last charge, he denied that there was any desire to excite illfeeling against landlords as individuals; but if it was attempted, why did not the Attorney-General and the Executive take immediate measures to prevent it; Counsel concluded by an eloquent appeal to the jury to disregard hot, perhaps objectionable, words uttered by impulsive men of the people speaking extempore.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

Jan. 17.

The Court of Queen's Bench, on the resumption this morning of the trial of Mr. Parnell and his associates, was, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, very well filled. The hall was crowded with the witnesses brought from Mayo and Galway for the defence, and it was understood that the day, and many days to come, would be occupied with their examination. This had increased the public interest in the trial, as their evidence was likely to be of a sensational type and interest, heightened by provincial peculiarities of manner and diction. These people were of all classes, from the comfortable tenant-farmer to the humblest cottier. The public expectations, however, were doomed to disappointment, as will be seen, and the last scenes of the great forensic drama will drag heavily towards an easily foreseen *dénoument*.

Mr. W. O'Brien, of the staff of the *Freeman's Journal*, deposed that in September and October, 1879, he visited the counties of Mayo and Galway, carefully observing the condition of the people. No Land League meetings were then being held in those counties. The people, from want of food and general destitution, were in a condition very little short or absolute despair. Their was no wheat sowing, and the majority of small farmers were without the means of cultivating their land.

Dr. Sigerson, professor in the Catholic University, deposed that he was a member of the Dublin Mansion-house Relief Committee. He visited the counties of Mayo, Galway, and portions of Sligo, principally to ascertain whether famine fever existed, and, if so, what its causes were. He found that fever existed to a considerable extent, arising from the enfeebled condition of the people, owing to the absence of sufficient food. The misery of the people, judging from the appearance of their cabins, which were devoid of every necessary except what was supplied by the committee, it would be always impossible to exaggerate. These observations applied especially to the small farmers, to which class the attention of the committee was chiefly directed.

A very old man, named Nicholas Berry, once a tenant on Lord Lucas's Mayo estate, but for the last two years an inmate of a workhouse, was called and asked how many evictions he had witnessed on the estate since 1848. The question was objected to. The traversers' counsel contended that they were entitled to give evidence as to the number and character of the evictions, which, being acts of landlord oppression and tyranny, led to the formation of the Land League. It was necessary to show their character to negative the suggestion of malicious and seditious intent, and to show the traversers were moved by a desire to redress an enormous national grievance. Against this the Crown counsel contended strenuously, and, after a long legal argument,

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said the 19th count of the indictment was so general that it was impossible to say what evidence should or should not be admitted under it, but if all the evidence proposed to be given by the traversers as to the number and character of evictions since 1848 were to be received, he saw no prospect of the trial being terminated except by the death of a judge or a juror. They did not see their way to excluding the evidence, but if the Attorney-General thought fit to withdraw that count the evidence could not be received as to any other count.

Mr. Justice Barry suggested that the Act for the Relief of Destitute and Evicted Persons, passed in 1848, with the statistics of evictions already put in, afforded the traversers' counsel sufficient matter of argument without the evidence.

The Crown counsel asked an adjournment for consultation, and on returning to court,

The Attorney-General said that, as the trial would be indefinitely protracted by the line of defence adopted, he did not think it absolutely necessary for the purposes of their case to retain the 19th count.

Mr. Macdonogh still claimed the right to give the evidence, saying he tendered it not to the 19th count alone, but to the whole indictment.

The Court, however, adhered to their previous ruling that the evidence could be admitted only on the 19th count.

Mr. Macdonogh then exhibited a large map of the West of Ireland, the greater portion of which was tinted black, indicating places where clearances had taken place, and claimed to examine one witness as to each district so cleared.

The Court, however, decided that the schedule of the Disturbance Act, which included these districts, should be received in evidence, and thus dispensed with these witnesses.

The counsel for the traversers then proposed to prove that Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, when in America, were engaged, not in the promotion of animosity to England, but in the collection of contributions for the relief of Irish distress. For this purpose they called,

John Murdock, a native of Inverness, resident in America since 1829, who deposed that he first saw Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon in America on the 10th of January, 1880. He saw them afterwards at several public meetings, and they personally collected money for the relief of the Irish poor.

The Court then said that without further evidence they would accept it as proved that one of the objects of the visit to America was charity.

Mr. Macdonogh announced that the case for the defence had closed.

The announcement caused great astonishment, and must have been a pleasurable surprise to the jury, who now see a prospect of the trial terminating in a few days.

Mr. M'Laughlin then delivered an impassioned speech on behalf of Mr. Thomas Brennan. He contended that his client could not be held responsible for the acts of the other members of the League; that there was nothing illegal in the objects of the League; and that, therefore, there was no foundation for the charge of conspiracy. The Crown was only the nominal prosecutor here. The real prosecutors were the landlords, and the prosecution was the culmination of their great conspiracy against the tenants. Counsel enlarged upon the heartlessness which he alleged was displayed by landlords in evictions, dwelling especially upon one case in which a woman in the crisis of childbirth was forcibly taken from her house. Was, he asked, an organization to prevent such barbarism to be pronounced an illegal conspiracy? Counsel then argued upon the diversity of language and views among the traversers and against the idea of a common intent among them, and asked the jury whether they would condemn the humblest man on the evidence of the police reporters, who could only take one sentence in ten, but made up a connected report.

The Court adjourned at the end of the learned gentleman's address.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.

This being call day, the Judges were detained at a meeting of the Benchers, and did not sit in the Queen's Bench until 12 o'clock. There was rather a larger attendance, including a number of ladies.

Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., then addressed the jury on behalf of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the traverser, and made an animated, and in some passages an eloquent speech. He was anxious lest the jurors should be found unmindful of the past traditions of the country, lest their unworthy verdict should strike a blow at the sacred right of agitation. One of the strongest speeches, if it was to be tested by a Government standard, was made so far back as April, 1879. Why did not the Government interfere? If the doctrines of the League were illegal to-day they were illegal then. Messrs. Brennan, Daly, and Killen were prosecuted by the late Government, but these prosecutions were ridiculed by the public and scoffed at by every barrister except those engaged in the case. What was the result? The prosecutions were abandoned. The Conservative Government felt they had drawn a sword which could not be used against an agitation which had won all our rights. What was the position of the present Government? Who had more eloquently than Mr. Gladstone painted the grinding of the oppressed and the land system of that country? Counsel pictured the miserable condition of the people from a remote period, and said that were such a state of things proved in England it would lead to a revolution. His client, Mr. Sullivan, had not taken his place on a public platform before 1879. The bad harvest had then done their work, and the condition of the people was wretched to the last degree. What was to be got from speechifying in Parliament? Why, the small modicum of justice proposed by the Disturbance Bill was denied by the landlords. What remained to the people to obtain redress but agitation? Mr. Parnell and his colleagues came to the conclusion that a peasant proprietary was the object to be attained in order to secure prosperity for the Irish peasantry, and Mr. Bright was at one with him. The Land League attacked a system, not individuals, and what was the character of that system? The Attorney-General entered a *nolle prosequi* on the 19th count, because it would take, not only days and weeks, but months to recount the horrors of the system, the acts of cruelty were so numerous. He was perfectly right, for if the case had gone on they could have put witness after witness on the table to show the ruthless barbarity of the system. He asked the jury, how could landlordism have a word said in its favour when the atrocities under that system could not bear the light? The main object of Mr. Parnell was to establish a peasant proprietary, to establish that system in the light of day, to prevent evictions, to prevent rack-renting and landlord oppression. He put it to the jury, what was the value of freedom of speech if it was not the right of a public meeting to attack the system? Would they hold a man guilty because he spoke respecting the incidents of that system? If strong language was used, let them remember the system was condemned by the voice of Europe.

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's address there was applause in court.

Mr. Curran then addressed the jury for Mr. Harris, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Nally, and the Court was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.

The State trial is drawing rapidly to a close. With one exception all the counsel for the traversers have delivered their speeches to evidence, and it is probable that Mr. Serjeant Heron will conclude his reply on Friday morning. On Monday the charge to the jury will be delivered, and the case terminated. This is the earliest period at which the end can be reached. As the jury cannot separate when they have received the issues until discharged, the Court will not bring the matter to that stage on Saturday.

The Judges sat to-day shortly after 11 o'clock. Mr. Curran resumed his address. He hurled back in the face of the Crown the false and infamous charge of murder which had been made against his clients, and said that the Attorney-General had proved no crime against them. He denounced eviction and rack-renting as the great cause of Ireland's misery. Other countries, he said, were happy because they had no evictions. He found from a report of the Queen's representatives respecting land tenure in the several countries of Europe that with one exception, they found no such thing as eviction. The Disturbance Bill in itself was the condemnation of Irish landlordism. As to the charges against the traversers, the jury had to investigate three questions —first that of the conspiracy as a matter of fact; secondly, that the speeches alleged were really made; and, thirdly, what was the intention of the traversers in what they said. He condemned the reports of the speeches as taken by the police, as they did not give one half in some cases of what was said. Council next drew attention to the form of the indictment, which at present contained only 18 counts. The "intent" which lay in the first four counts was to improverish the owners of certain farms—that was, farmers who held land over Government valuation. He contended that that was not the intention. The intention was to prevent a recurrence of the scenes of 1848 and to fix the tenant in the soil. Referring to the meetings, he maintained that their objects were perfectly legal, and that it was unfair to bind the traversers by expressions used in the heat of oratory without having regard to the rest of their speeches and those delivered by others. The advise of the traversers was that the people should carry out their objects in a perfectly legal manner, discountenancing outrage and crime. Instances had been mentioned at the meetings of oppression on the part of the landlords, and it was those facts that gave rise to the meetings of the Land League, for the tenants were, as one of them represented it, "wasting away" under the old dispensation. His clients had in view the good of their country, the stopping of evictions, the prevention of the wasting away of the peasantry, the bone and sinew of the country. The Government had failed in their object. He justified agitation as necessary to effect reform, and reminded the jury that Catholic emancipation, the disestablishment of the Church, and every other public measure had to be carried by means of it.

Mr. Nolan then addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Sexton, M. P. He went far back into Irish history to show the character of landlordism, and referred to the penal laws, the writings of Arthur Young, and other topics which the Court deemed irrelevant, frequently interrupting the learned counsel.

Mr. Adams then delivered a powerful and eloquent address on behalf of Messrs Malachi O'Sullivan and Sheridan. It was listened to with sustained attention and pleasure, and at the close the learned counsel was complimented by the Bar.

The Court was then adjourned.—*Times*.

MALARIA IN ITALY.

M. DE LAVELEYE rather indicates than dwells upon the immense damage which has been done to Italy (and by no means to Italy alone) by the destruction of timber and of coppice. To this cause is mainly attributable the increased fury of the inundations of the Tiber, the Po, and other Italian rivers.

'Two centuries ago, Tasso wrote

'"L'Apennin la cui selva ombrosa e folta
Serve di scopa alla stellata volta."

Now the mountains are bare, and malaria desolates the plains. At any cost the hills must be re-wooded, as the Marquis Ginori has done on his estates. The State should now act with a high hand, and enforce what is necessary.'

In grim confirmation of some of the foregoing gloomy views, M. de Laveleye points to the increase in the number of emigrants and to the increase in the number of criminals. The number of persons imprisoned, which in 1873 was 43,753, rose in 1878 to 48,037. Sixteen times as many murders are committed in Italy as in England. Rome enjoys in this respect an evil primacy. A homicide occurs there annually in every 19,458 inhabitants, while in Venetia there is only a homicide in every 225,519 inhabitants. The local differences in the murder-rate are striking. In Calabria there are 70 homicides per million of inhabitants per annum, in Florence 8, and in Turin 5. For robbery Rome also bears the palm, having 49 robberies for every 100,000 inhabitants. In Florence, for the same number of inhabitants, there are 2 robberies.

Of a feature of Italian scenery which never fails to strike the stranger—namely, the existence of certain desolate wastes within a short distance of spots where the untiring industry of the *colono* utilises every inch of ground, and covers stony hills, that ascend more vertically than staircases, with the grey foliage of the Italian tree of life, the olive—M. de Laveleye has come in contact with only one example. It is true that it is the most striking. What will, we apprehend, be more novel to our readers is the political advantage which the Belgian statesman, adopting the views of an Italian of mark, attributes to the difficulty of inhabiting the neighbourhood of Rome.

'Approaching Rome, we traverse the *Agro Romano*, still covered with water from the recent inundations of the Tiber. At the last station, two *mercaanti di campagna* get into our carriage. They are the contractors for cultivation, who take on lease the *latifundia* of the *Campagna Romana*, and either sublet them for the pasturage of oxen, horses, and sheep, or cultivate them for corn crops at long intervals of time. They usually inhabit Rome. They command much capital, and grow rich. They are middle men, like those of Ireland. Their profit is charged on the rent of the proprietor, and on the wages of the workmen. Those who have just taken their seats by us are still young, very vigorous, of intelligent air, with fine energetic features. They speak with fire, and with a true eloquence. They laugh at the new law which the Parliament has voted for the "bonification" of the *Agro Romano*. It is a great question. As long as Rome was a dead city, the city of ruins, it was fitting that she should be surrounded by this mournful waste, struck with the curse of the *malaria*. But now that she is a modern and living capital, should she not combat the plague? The *malaria* commences in June, and lasts from that time to the commencement of the September rains, when it is especially dangerous. Even in the summer the nights are cruel. The heat is overwhelming, and it is not possible to allow the entrance of external air, for fear of the miasma.'

We may add with reference to this law, that the subject has engaged the very serious consideration of the Italian ministry, and that the measures proposed have been recommended by a technical commission, the president of which was the Commander Brauzzi. The report of the Commission was to the effect that it was hopeless to attempt the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes without finding the means both of cultivating and of peopling them. Into the cardinal question of drainage the report of the Commission does not enter, merely stating, as though no difficulty attached to the matter, that the areas which were suggested as the sites of four new villages are to be reclaimed and made accessible by roads paved and drained. But it is the opinion of many of the Italian engineers that the drainage of these marshes is by no means easy, if indeed it be possible. The soil, they say, is of so absorbent a nature that it sucks up moisture like a sponge, and is not to be dried by the mere process of cutting a drain. To this we may add that there are some indications that at least one cause of the formation of these marshes may be geological depression. On the eastern coast of Italy such depression is known to have occurred. From the close of the sixteenth century the engineers of the Venetian Republic have observed a rise in the waters of the Adriatic as compared with the levels of the shore. Successive layers of clay, sand, and peat are found in Venetia at the respective depths of 32, 35, 93·5, and 143 yards. As peat can only form under certain conditions, it is inferred that four successive depressions of the coast have taken place. The rate of depression is estimated at from 5 to 7 inches per century.* At Rome the zero of the Ripetta hydrometer is only 0·97 metres above the mean level of the sea. The original platform on which the ancient Pons Ælius was built is now 3 metres below the zero of the hydrometer, or nearly 6 feet 6 inches below the sea-level at Ostia. It is highly improbable that the platform of the bridge could have been originally laid at such a depth. With the means at the command of the Romans it could only have been done by temporarily diverting the course of the Tiber. History is silent as to any such operation. It is far more likely that a depression such as that still in progress near the mouth of the Po has occurred since the time of regal Rome; and the effect of such a movement in the production of the Pontine Marshes is easy to understand. This view of the case is also of no small importance as regards the Herculean task of the control of the floods of the Tiber and the protection and drainage of the city of Rome.

M. Minghetti is not a believer in the economical possibility of the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes. In its actual condition, without maintenance of buildings, or cost of any kind, the land brings in a return to the proprietors of 100 francs per hectare, or nearly 1*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per acre. Devoted to pasturage, it is safe from the *phylloxera*, from bad harvests, from the rivalry of American cereals. When 12*l*. or 14*l*. an acre has been sunk on it—to say nothing of a certain number of human lives—the returns will be more uncertain, and the annual cost permanent. It is with sincere regret that we have been compelled to afford to this view the support which its advocates can hardly fail to draw from our observations as to change of level.

Connected with this subject very closely is the attempt of the Government to promote the restoration of forest and woodland on the hills, the barbarous stripping of which has so much increased the rapidity and destructive effects of floods, both in Italy and in France, not to say in our own island. Nothing, says M. de Laveleye, on his journey from Florence to Rome, can be more sad than the effects of erosion on the hills under culture. Little torrents swell till they cut ravines for their course. The earth is carried down and the fields are overwhelmed. The Apennines are, in this region, formed chiefly of clay, and offer no resistance to the process of destruction. Mountains of earth melt beneath the rain, and dry and crack beneath the sun; not a blade of vegetation appears, neither herb nor bush. All is naked and sterile.

Great hopes have been entertained of the beneficial effect of the Eucalyptus in destroying the *malaria* of the Campagna. The monks of the convent of Tre Fontane, near the Church of St. Paul without the walls, have made a plantation of these trees, with the result of being able to remain in their convent during the summer—a residence which, before the introduction of this aromatic and rapidly growing tree, would have been certainly fatal. But this is almost a sole instance of success. The causes of failure, however, may without doubt be traced either to the slovenliness of the planters, suspicious as they always are of novelty, or to the injudicious selection of the gum tree planted. There are, we believe, more than a hundred varieties of the species. We recommend to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture, who takes, M. de Laveleye tells us, a deep interest in sylviculture, the *Eucalyptus amygdalina*. The *Eucalyptus polyanthemos*, a native of South Australia, has survived thirty winters in the Royal Garden at Kew.

It can, however, only be in the event of a failure of efforts far more serious and better directed than has hitherto been the case, that we can take any comfort from the strong and respectful sympathy which the Belgian economist accords to the *malaria*. After all, says he, is it desirable that it should disappear? Is it not a happiness for Italy that her capital should be uninhabitable during a part of the year? M. de Laveleye sees in the increase of civilisation and the unmeasured growth of capitals one of the great dangers of modern life. To a great extent it is hard to disagree with this view. But when he refers to Washington and to Versailles, as proofs of the foresight and wisdom displayed by the Americans and by the French in placing their capitals in small towns without a great future to expect, and exclaims 'Felix malaria,' on the ground that Rome, surrounded by her sombre 'Campagna,' can never so absorb the intellectual life of Italy as Florence would have done had she continued to be the capital, we can only wonder what gracious excuses he might not make for Edinburgh March winds or London fogs."—*Edinburgh Review* on "*Laveley's Italy as it is.*"

* Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, vol. lvii. p. 361; vol. lix. p. 384.

THE KURDISH INVASION OF PERSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Teheran writes:

The town of Urumiah, on the west side of the lake of the same name, is situated in a plain and on the river Shehertchai. The greater part of its population, the number of which may be between 30,000 and 35,000, are Turks of the Shiyeh sect. Then come Caldeo-Syrians, Jews, and Armenians. Among the Mohammedans there are about 100 families of the Sunni sect. The town is surrounded by a thick mud wall having nine turrets and by a ditch, like many other towns in Persia. No care has ever been taken to keep them in good condition. The wall is now fallen or undermined in more than a hundred places, and the ditch is choked up in many parts. The corn produced in the district being insufficient for its own supplies, Urumiah is obliged to buy from the Soujbulagh district, where it is most abundant and cheap.

Merguever or Mar Gavar (the Mar province), as was its ancient name, is what is called in Persian a Mehal, or a territorial division in the district of Urumiah. It lies in a mountainous country in the vicinity of the Perso-Turkish frontier, and is 20 miles south south-west of the town of Urmish, and about ten north north-east of Urumiah. Terguever, or Tar Gavar, is another territorial division in the neighbourhood of Merguever. All the villages of the two divisions, as well as some others in the district, were most imprudently let out last year by the Igbal ed Dowleh, or governor of the district, to Sheikh Seddigh, a son of Sheikh Obeidullah. Sheikh Seddigh ruled these villages, as it has already been stated in a previous letter, like an independent sövereign, and through the leniency and shortsightedness of the Igbal ed Dowleh he succeeded in extending his influence over all the Kurds of the district, and so prepared the way for his father's invasion. Sheikh Obeidullah, one of the richest, and the most influential of the Kurdish chiefs in Turkey, is notorious for his misdeeds against the Christians in the villayet of Van. When the Turco-Russian war broke out in 1877, he commenced at once to preach a religious war against the Christians, and on the plea of marching against the Russians, collected 3,400 of his savage Kurds around him, and committed acts of unheard of barbarity on the Armenians of the province of Van, plundering their villages, burning their houses, massacring men and women alike, and carrying off young girls and boys. It was his men who seized on the Armenian convent of St. John, killed with the most cruel tortures two of its priests and some other persons, stripped all those who had fled there for refuge, carried off all they could, and burnt what the could not take away or turn to account. It was his followers who, on the withdrawal of the Russians from Bayazid, entered that town, and through the supineness of the Turkish commander and the complicity of the Kurd, Ismail Pacha, committed that frightful massacre in which 1,500 Armenians were barbarously passed at the edge of the sword, their effects pillaged, and their dwellings burnt. In all the booty thus obtained Sheikh Obeidullah had, of course, the lion's share. Thus accumulating riches by every lawless means, outwardly practising unremitting devotion, displaying unbounded religious zeal, ever ready to take up the cause of any Kurd and defend it by every means in his power, clever in gaining over the executive officer or Pacha to his side, so as to thwart any Government order which might be contrary to his interests or plans, he had, by these various means, succeeded in extending his influence over all the Kurds in Turkey, and had come to be regarded by them as a national saint and champion. Thus, after obtaining this influence over the Turkish Kurds, he turned his eyes towards the Persian Kurds, and in order to prepare the ground he sent over to Persia some two years ago his two sons, Sheikh Mohammed Seddigh and Sheikh Abdul Gadir. The former settled in Urumiah and the latter in Soujbulagh.

When Sheikh Obeidullah thought that everything was prepared by these sons for his invasion of Persia, he wrote in the middle of the second half of September last to the Igbal ed Dowleh, enjoining him to in no way interfere in Jara, Soomai, Beroda, Terguever, Desht, Merguever, Deshtvil, and Ushni Mehals, as they were Kurdish countries, and therefore must be placed under Sheikh Seddigh's sole authority. It was evident from the tenor of this letter that Sheikh Obeidullah intended something more than mere advice. The people of Urumiah, who had already heard of his preparations, and of the Kurdish movements, took the letter for an ultimatum, which would be followed by an inroad into that district, and they pressed the Governor to put the town in a position of defence. The authorities, however, considered the measure unnecessary. Shortly after this rumours reached Urumiah that Hamza Agha, in open revolt, had joined Sheikh Abdulgadir in Laijan, who was thence marching on Soujbulagh, and that Sheikh Obeidullah in person had crossed the frontier with numerous followers, had been joined by his son Sheikh Seddigh, and was now advancing towards Urumiah. This news caused great agitation in the town, and the local authorities, roused by the approach of danger, ordered that the defences should be at once repaired; but as no money could be advanced for the work, it was arranged that every quarter of the town should furnish so many men. These workmen did the best they could. They excavated those parts of the ditch which were choked up, closed with mud and blocks of hardened earth the holes of the town walls, and prepared the turrets for the reception of guns. At this time there were in Urumiah only two nominal battalions of infantry, armed with old matchlock and trigger muskets, and about 200 horsemen. Meanwhile, the Igbal ed Dowleh was obliged to leave with half of his troops, and march against a party of Kurds who were plundering Baderba, twelve miles north-east of the town.

The first thing Sheikh Obeidullah did on crossing the frontier was to obtain a sufficient supply of provisions for his followers, in case he should be obliged to fall back. He advanced with 2,000 horsemen and as many infantry towards Urumiah, and encamped on the 20th of October near a place called Agh Kilissa, at a distance of four miles from the town. He immediately sent a party of Kurds to divert the course of the River Shehertchai, which supplies the place with water. But as in the town there are numerous wells, the water of which is used for ordinary purposes, and a few more were dug also when the river water was cut off, the inhabitants suffered but little inconvenience. On the arrival of the Sheikh at Urumiah he summoned the town to surrender, or otherwise he would take it by force. The Igbal ed Dowleh, informed of the arrival of the Kurds, and of the agitation of the population of Urumiah, hastened back, and entered on the morning of the 22nd of October. In order to give time to Taimur Pacha Khan to arrive, who was reported on his way to Urumiah with assistance, he sent a deputation to the Sheikh, and asked for three days delay, in order to get, as he said, the consent of everybody in the town to the surrender of the place. Obeidullah refused the request, and informed the delegates that if by sunset the town were not delivered up he would give orders for attack. The Igbal ed Dowleh, on receiving the Sheikh's answer, stimulated by the hope of the speedy arrival of the promised assistance, and, moreover, by the fear of losing his head if he failed to keep the town till then, resolutely prepared to repulse the assault. He ordered the guns to be transported to the turrets, posted all his men behind those parts of the town wall where the attack was expected, and collecting all the able-bodied men in the place, Christian and Mohammedan, armed them as well as he could, and sent them to reinforce the troops. The Kurds towards sunset of the same day —October 22—advanced against the town, and began the attack by a general musketry fire. Deprived of all the appliances by which a fortified place can be taken, and moreover wanting in that unity of action and of aim by which a disciplined body of men bear down every obstacle, the Kurds vainly continued the attack for three whole days, discharging their rifles and every now and then making a rush at the walls. The Persians from behind their defences shelled with their guns the assailants, kept up a well-nourished musketry fire and baffled the attempts of the enemy. At the end of the third day the fighting ceased, with a loss of 300 men on the part of the Kurds. How many were killed on the Persian side is not known.

Obeidullah seeing that he could not capture the town by assault resolved to take it by famine. His force, which was now increased to about 6,000 men by the arrival of many other Kurds, he divided into three parts. He sent one body of 2,000 men to plunder the surrounding country, another body of equal number to stop Taimur Pacha Khan, who was reported to be drawing near Urumiah, and the remainder he kept with himself. From that day till the arrival of Taimur there was only desultory fighting. The Kurds fired into the town from the tops of isolated buildings and every eminence outside the place; and the Persians answered by cannonades and musketry discharges. The Igbal-ed-Dowleh was obliged to destroy by cannon a lofty building belonging to himself, which stood near the town, and from which the Kurds were shooting at people in the streets. The sufferings of the people were not of long duration as the siege was partly relieved on the arrival of the Persian reinforcements. It would tax the limits of a letter to describe minutely all that was done by the Kurds sent out to gather booty. They massacred every one who dared to show the least resistance to their rapacity or lust, captured the boys and young women, carried away everything they could, and set fire to the greater part of the villages, which were burnt with all they contained. The body of the Kurds sent to stop Taimur Pacha Khan met him three days' journey from Urumiah. A fight ensued in which Taimur Pacha Khan is said to have lost about 150 men, and the Kurds about 70. The latter hearing that Izhak Pacha Khan, Taimur's brother, was only one day's march behind, withdrew, pursued by Taimur, who, without further hindrance, reached Urumiah on the 3rd of November.—*Daily News*, Jan. 18.

NOTICES.

At all Booksellers.

PROFESSOR PETERSON'S Annotated Edition of the FOURTH BOOK of PALGRAVE'S GOLDEN TREASURY of the best Songs and Lyrical Poems, in the English Language. Rs. 2-4.

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Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against the late CAPTAIN SARGENT, 78th Highlanders, are requested to forward the same at once to CAPTAIN WAUGH, Kandahar, President of the Adjustment Committee.
All claims must be sent in before 20th April, 1881. After that no claim will be attended to.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in India for DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK.
For plans, specifications, and other information apply to L. SINGER & Co., No. 2, Hornby Row.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED in Calcutta, Madras, and the Mofussil.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of SUGAR as per Sample under Schedule No. 49 to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1881-82, Aden excepted.
Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on 14th February, 1881, at 1 p.m.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the office of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay.
E. OSTREHAN, Major,
For Acting Commissary-General, Presidency.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th January, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received till 12 noon on MONDAY, 21st instant, by the Resident Engineer, for the CONSTRUCTION of a WAREHOUSE near the Prince's Dock.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle.
TENDERS will also be received for the ROOF only which is to be entirely of iron, covered with Mangalore Tiles.
The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
GEO. E. ORMISTON, Resident Engineer.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING two BUNGALOWS for Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department, on the Esplanade.
Forms of Tender and other particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.
Tenders to be superscribed "Bungalows for Warrant Officers," and to be signed, sealed, and delivered at the Office of the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 14th instant.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 7th February, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warranty be inserted in the Policy.
Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.
The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, in liquidation.
L. N. BANAJI.....Liquidator.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, in Chambers, bearing date the 13th day of January instant, the whole of the Fort property known as the HYDRAULIC PRESS BUILDING of the above Company, situate at Marine Street, Fort, will be put up by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, Auctioneers, for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the said premises in Fort.
The sale will be made subject to certain particulars and conditions of sale, Copies of which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned in Church Gate Street, Fort, at any time during the week next preceding the day of sale.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1881.
PESTANJEE KAVASJEE, Solicitor to the Liquidator

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do. 9	do.	
F F F	do. 10	do.	
F F ½	do. 10	do.	
F F	do. 10	do.	
F F F	do. 11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. canister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., ne't cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.
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May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort,

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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,056—New Series BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th February, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th February 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Assyria.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
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Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
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All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

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Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

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City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	26th „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	12th Mar
Wiston Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
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Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

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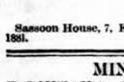

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain, S. MARINOVICH will be DESPATCHED as above, on 1st March, 1881.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

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CREDITORS are hereby informed that a SECOND DIVIDEND of 7½ PER CENT. will be PAID on application to the undersigned on and after the 11th instant.

W. M. MACAULAY, } Trustees.
T. H. MOORE,

21, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th February, 1881.

INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE TO DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

DEBENTURE-HOLDERS are requested forthwith to present their Debentures for payment and to deliver them up for cancellation at the office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Under the conditions endorsed on the Debentures no interest will be payable therein after the expiration of three months from the date of this notice.—Dated this 3th day of February, 1881.

By order of the Directors.
GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

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THOMAS COOK AND SON,
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CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS for H. M.'s House of Correction and H. M.'s Government Workhouse at Byculla, and H. M.'s Common Jail, from 1st April, 1881, to 31st March, 1882.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RICE, DHALL, WHEAT, BREAD Fine and Brown, BEEF, MUTTON, SUGAR, GHEE, OIL, FIREWOOD, and many other articles, as required, during the above period.

Full particulars as to probable quantities required, and terms of Contract, can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla; and the Tenders will be received up to the 19th instant. A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest nor any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent Presidency Jails, and Governor, Government Workhouse.

Jail Office, Byculla, 7th Feby., 1881.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MANUFACTURERS,
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BAROUCHES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, STANHOPES, DOG-CARTS, BUGGIES, &c., and every description of conveyance built to order from the most modern designs. Harness to match above in silver-plated, brass, and japanned mountings, and every requirement for the Coach-house and Stable.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. RAVENNA	3010	700	E. Stewart	17th Feb.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2853	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	17th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3000	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail to Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	23th Feb.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 8-30 a. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay at Bandora Slaughter-house Municipal Stable—13 Cast Bullocks.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, sale to commence at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—

A collection of Japanese goods consisting of various sorts, viz. folding Fans, Bamboo Fans, Lanterns, Straw Boxes, Silk Balls, Vases, Toys, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

1 case consolidated tea.
2 do. porcelain spoons and cups.
Few rolls of stair carpets and transparent screens.
A quantity of remnant pieces of broadcloth, poplin, silk, prints, flannel, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, NEAR THE GIRGAUM MILL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Muthoorabai, widow of the late Moroba Popatjee, Sudoba Moroba, Manek Moroba, and Dadoba Moroba, the mortgagors, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chowpatty Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, containing in measurement about 315·9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 344, and assessed under No. 51, and bounded on the east by the Hindoo Burial Ground, on the north by the property of the late Vishwanath Atmaram, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the oart of Talookgar Dowlatgar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, a large stock of millinery, consisting of white shirts of different sizes, collars, dresses, baronets, scarfs, braces, neckties, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Hunter for sale. Mr. Stead's splendid fencer "Unicorn." A grand horse across country, and carries a lady.

1 flea bitten grey arab goes well in saddle harness, has been ridden by a lady, and jumps very well.

1 handsome small pony dog-cart of the latest fashion, coloured Alchow (varnished oak) lined with American hart split leather.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 159, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome furnished bungalow, and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate slate miniature billiard table with cues, lamps, &c., first-rate picture and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English built four-seated open carriage, a pair of fast-trotting bay Australian horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. C. H. F. Cleuch.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876;
PARIS, 1878;

and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LACOUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.	
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Rs.	1 2
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes		1 2
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100		2 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRITISH OAK WORK,
Mounted in electro-plate, with gilt or porcelain lining.

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Cash, Rs. 27-0; Credit, Rs. 30-0.

BEAKER CUP.
Cash, Rs. 22-8; Credit, Rs. 25-0.

CLARET CUP OR BEER JUG.
Cash, Rs. 40-0; Credit, Rs. 50-0.

SALAD BOWL AND SERVERS.
Salad Bowl, Cash, Rs. 45-0; Credit, Rs. 50-0.
Servers, „ „ 22-8; „ „ 25-0.

TEA CADDY.
Cash, Rs. 50-0; Credit, Rs. 56-0.

ICE PAIL.
Cash, Rs. 22-8; Credit, Rs. 25-0.

BISCUIT BOX.
Cash, Rs. 31-8; Credit, Rs. 35-0.

BUTTER POTS.
Cash, Rs. 27-0; Credit, Rs. 30-0.
SEVERAL OTHER PATTERNS,
From Rs. 29-0 to Rs. 40-0.

SALT CELLARS.
A set, consisting of four Salt Cellars with Spoons, fitted in lined morocco case.
Cash, Rs. 45-0; Credit, Rs. 50-0.

FULL SIZE CHAMPAGNE BUCKETS.
Adapted for Iceing Three Bottles at the same time.
Cash, Rs. 72-0; Credit, Rs. 80-0.

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Cash, Rs. 20-0; Credit, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Lessees..... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
WITHERED LEAVES,
AND DOUGLAS JERROLD'S GREAT DRAMA,
BLACK EYE'D SUSAN.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE THE GAIETY ENTR'-ACTE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, FEB. 14TH, 1881.
BENEFIT
OF
FRANK STUART,
when will be produced
"LES DEUX ORPHELINES,"
"THE TWO ORPHANS,"

Which, during its enormous run at the "Olympic," London, was played

FOUR TIMES
BY
ROYAL COMMAND.
COUNT DE LINIERE, MAJOR BEDFORD, R.E.
HENRIETTE, LOUISE } The two Orphans. } MISS E. WILSON. MRS. WILLOUGHBY.
FULL CAST.

Prices as usual. Box plan at SOUNDY & Co's.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY,
SIGNORA PALMIRA ORTORI
Begs to announce her
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
Under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL early on morning of SUNDAY, the 13th instant from the Prince's Dock.

Passengers must be on board at 9 P.M. to-morrow.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 11th February, 1881. Agents.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS.....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS..... „ 39

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

S. S. "ECLIPSE."—This steamer is now discharging in "Prince's Dock." CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied with delivery orders to the undersigned for countersignature, and take PROMPT DELIVERY of their goods.

Unclaimed goods will be immediately warehoused.

No claim for damage, &c., will be entertained unless preferred before Steamer's departure.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
As Agents for Captain.

11th February, 1881.

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For Cartes-de-Visite, of Russia or Morocco Leather, Plain or mounted in Nickel.
Single, from Rs. 0-10 to Rs. 8-0.
Double „ „ 4-8 „ 13-8.
Oxford Shape, in Wood.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Ormula and Algerian Marble.
In numerous and pretty designs,
From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 50-0.
FOR CABINET SIZE PHOTOS.
Russia and Morocco Leather.
From Rs. 3-0 to Rs. 40-0.
Plush, Velvet, and Leather.
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Adapted to take the new Promenade shaped Photograph, 10 × 6 in.
In Plush, Velvet, or Leather.
From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 20.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT CASES.
In fancy Morocco and other Leathers, for the Pocket.
To hold from 1 to 6 Cartes de Visite ..... 1 0 to 16 0
Do. 2 to 10 Cabinet Photos ..... 5 0 to 18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 6 or 1880-81.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY up to noon of 21st March, 1881, and then and there opened for the supply at the undermentioned Stations in the Bengal Presidency, and in the quantities noted against each, of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting for Barrack and Hospital bedding of European troops in the Bengal Presidency.

2nd. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting."

3rd. Deliveries will be taken in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August, 1881; and a tender may be for the supply of the quantities required at any one, two, or at all three Stations. A tender for the supply at one of the Stations named of the entire quantity required will also receive consideration.

4th. A sample of the sheeting to be supplied can be inspected in the Commissariat Office, or samples will be furnished to applicants. Form of tender can also be had on application. Tenders will only be received in the form obtainable from this Office.

5th. The Sheeting to be supplied is to be in every respect (weight, texture, &c.) equal to the Commissariat Sample, and acceptance of supplies will be subject to approval of the Commissariat Officer and of Committee, and deliveries must be made in pieces of 474 yards in length.

6th. Each tender to be accompanied, as earnest money, by a Government promissory note, duly endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer or by a treasury receipt for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity of sheeting tendered for; but the earnest money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000 if a third of the quantity is tendered for, or Rs. 2,000 if two-thirds are tendered for, or Rs. 3,000 if the whole quantity is tendered for.

7th. Security for the performance of the contract will be required at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the sheeting at the rate of the accepted tender, but not to exceed Rs. 10,000 as the maximum.

8th. Government to have the power to accept any tender in whole or in part or to reject any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

Station of supply.	Sheeting of 48 inches width.	Sheeting of 60 inches width.	Total for each station.	Remarks.
	yards.	yards.	yards.	
Calcutta	41,500	11,600	56,100	Deliverable in the Commissariat godown at the stations named, in two equal instalments on 1st July and 1st August, 1881.
Meerut	41,500	11,600	56,100	
Lahore	41,500	11,600	56,100	
Total	1,33,500	31,800	1,68,300	

E. S. WALCOTT, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, at the Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 8th Feb., 1881.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS,

With solid gilt edged leaves, triple gilt mounts and clasps, bound in Russia or Morocco Leather, arranged to take Cartes-de-Visites, Vignettes, and Cabinet sized Photographs, with spare leaves for Views.

Leaves beautifully illuminated.
From Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 34.
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Half bound in Cloth, or
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Oblong Shape. Sizes.	Upright Shape. Sizes.
10 in. by 7 in.	12 in. by 10 in.
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15 in. by 11 in.	17 in. by 13 in.
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21 in. by 15 in.	

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

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Half bound in Morocco, with tinted leaves.
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Useful for jottings and scraps from the Daily Papers.
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For cuttings from the Illustrated papers.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis... 10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.		
19	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune... 10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ... 12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard .. 12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin 16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
19	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ... 10	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.		
23	8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
31	8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine ...	31	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

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Orders should be sent at once, as the price will be raised to Rs. 15 per volume after 31st March.

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LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
GRAND PRIZE NIGHT
FOR THE BEST
COMIC LINES
(IN RHYME)
on the name of any
LOCAL TRADESMAN.
NO PIECE TO EXCEED 12 LINES.
All pieces to be marked "COMPOSITION,"
And sent to TEMPLE BAR not later than 5 p. m., SATURDAY, 12TH.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE WILLARD COMBINATION
in
NEW ACTS.
First time of
CAN I COME IN?
A Screaming Absurdity,
CHARACTERS BY THE COMPANY.
First time of
WILLARD'S
TERPSICHOREAN SPECI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

YESTERDAY'S return of the Bank of England shows that the proportion of the reserve to liabilities has advanced from 44 to 45 per cent., and since then a further payment of £150,000 into the Bank is advised. In the meantime rates of discount remain unaltered, but the tendency evidently is towards easier money. Consols have recovered the previous day's decline of ⅛, and again stand at 98⅜. French Rentes are unchanged at 119½. Enfaced Rupee Paper, Four-per-cent., is still quoted at 81½, but Fours-and-a-half come ¼ higher at Rs. 89.

In the General Produce markets there is no change, and Seeds and Wheat are very unaltered.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester continue dull, but Reuter further corrects his Tuesday's quotations by giving 9 lb. 45-inch Shirtings at 8s. 6d., a recovery of 1½d. per piece.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm ; sales 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. In spot prices a decline of 1-16d. per lb. is quoted in Fair and G. F. Omras, Good Hingunghaut, and G. F. Ginned Dharwar ; but otherwise rates are without alteration, and in some instances, private messages report a slightly better enquiry. In New York yesterday prices were unchanged at 11 9-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands and 11 65 cents. per lb. for May shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's receipts	18,000	18,000	21,000
Six days' do.....	106,000	95,000	100,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,201,000	3,936,000	3,529,000

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London yesterday was still quoted at 53d. per oz., but owing, apparently, to the report circulated yesterday, it has been further advanced their rates 1-32d. for buying, and business, to some extent, has been done on this basis. We are unable, however, to see any actual strength in the position until our export trade assumes a more active appearance, and at the moment this scarcely appears a thing of to-morrow. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	Is. 7 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	Is. 7 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ..	Is. 7 27-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 8d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	Is. 8 1-32d.	,,
Francs, ,, ,,	2f. 119c.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has advanced to ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steadier to-day, and there have been buyers at rather better rates, say Rs. 100⅛ for Fours and Rs. 108⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The general feeling is still quiet, and the reverse of an active feeling is apparent. Investors operate very sparingly, and with dearer money in prospect speculators are compelled to curtail their movements. The actual changes in values to-day have been confined to an occasional alteration of Rs. 5 per share in Spinning and Weaving Companies, but the market, on the whole, may be called unchanged.

COTTON to-day, although not particularly active, has been decidedly firmer. Sellers have shown much less disposition to do business, and in some classes of Cotton, such as Good Omras, which seem likely to be comparatively scarce, a nominal advance of Rs. 2 per candy may be quoted. Buyers are slow to accept the movement, and there can be no doubt that the home price is a long way below the quoted figure here ; but the quality has been oversold, is difficult to obtain, and sellers seem likely to get their rates. Closing quotations to-day are :—

Good Omra, March	delivery	Rs. 213	per candy	
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,,	.... ,,	200 ,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,,	.... ,,	192 ,,
Good Broach,	,,	,,	.... ,,	233 ,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	,,	.... ,,	214 ,,

SEADS and WHEAT are nominally unchanged throughout.

FREIGHTS continue very quiet at 32s. 6d. by steamer for Liverpool, and previous rates for other ports. At the moment the supply of tonnage seems in excess of current requirements ; but before long we shall have the new crops of seeds and wheat coming, in addition to cotton, and we shall then probably be able to fill all the steamers available.

PIECE-GOODS are unaltered in every respect. The off-take shows no signs of improvement, and prices are the same in every respect.

COALS are dull at unaltered values.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bessarabia, 1,058 tons, Captain S. M. W. Craskery, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point.

THE steamer Zulu, 875 tons, Captain L. B. Hubback, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE ship Khimjee Odhowjee, 902 tons, Captain T. Row, will sail to-day for Havre via Malabar Coast in ballast.

THE Hiate Esperance, 41 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo and 72 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathmore, 1,383 tons, Captain J. Powell, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo and Mrs. and Master Maloney as passengers.

THE steamer Sicily, 1,078 tons, Captain Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 1,846 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Twilight, 632 tons, Captain C. N. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Liverpool (4th Oct.) with a cargo of 844 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ward Bates and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 3013 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, sailed yesterday for Aden and Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C. J. Tannig, Mr. T. Topun, Surg.-Major Waghorn, Captain Ellis, and 23 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, Captain W. M. Robbie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Bombay.—Mrs. Harvey and Miss Andrews. From Sydney to Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Moses, two Misses and three Moses, and infant, Mr. J. H. Neale, Mr. S. Neale, and Mrs. Coults. From Melbourne to Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Robertson. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. J. Marple, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Makinson. From Galle to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Menzies. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Halt.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Ravenna, 2,118 tons, Captain E. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from China with China Mail, and the following passengers :—Mr G. B. Holmes, Captain Musfet, Mr J. Hoole, and Mr Asletts. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—980 packages tea, 9 boxes gold, and 71 packages silk. From Hongkong.—12 packages rum, 450 packages preserves, 682 packages tea, 80 packages silk piece-goods, 2 cases papers, 5 cases Chinaware, 144 bundles matting, 74 cases glass banles, 2 cases buttons, 3 cases false corals, 6 cases brass beads, 6 cases white copper, 32 packages aniseed, 5 cases scales, 3 cases drums, 599 packages sugar-candy, 742 bags sugar, 6 cases medicine, 36 packages silk, 2 cases cigars, 600 cases cassia, 25 packages chinaroots, 1 box gold leaves, 5 boxes specie, 2 boxes rupees, 2 boxes gold and silver ware, and 45 cases vermillion. From Singapore.—98 packages long pepper, 7 packages nutmegs, 350 slabs tin, 1,500 pieces sandalwood, 4 packages benjamin, 408 packages dammer, 77 packages sugar, 1 package garrowood, 100 cases tea, 3 cases mace, 1 package E. teeth. From Penang.—141 slabs tin.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Gwalior, 1,719 tons, Captain J. Orman, sailed yesterday for China with the English mails and a cargo of 966½ chests opium and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	Shanghai.
	Twilight	Smith	Liverpool, Oct. 4.
11	Cathay (s)	Robbie	Sydney, Jan. 13.
	Sicily (s)	Green	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Euphrates (s).....	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Bokhara (s).....	Hector	Australia.
	Cyprus	Peterson	Sydney.
	Brambletye	Quinn	Calcutta.
	Bussarabia (s)	Croskery	Elephant Point.
	Zulu (s)	Hubback	Elephant Point.
	Java (s).....	Magenis	Zanzibar.
	Strathmore (s)	Powell	London.
	Gwalior (s).....	Ormand	China.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship K. Odhowjee Row, to Havre.
Hiate Esperance, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Ravenna, to Southampton.
Ship J. A. Ropes, to Muscat.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall (s), 1,600 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 500 cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckunsey and Co ; 20 bales rags, and 180 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 38 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 30 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 21 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur.

Arago (s)—2881 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jethancy ; 566 cwts wheat, Chaubildass Gumbhoy ; 13 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 20 bales cotton, Goolabroy Hurdayal.

Dunfillan—250 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum ; 101 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

Virago (s)—52 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Mooljee ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 54 bales cotton, Wagjee Vulloo ; 15 tons bones, Nuzarally Purdhan.

Britania (s)—25 bales rags, Soondersdass Kessowjee ; 2 bales rags, E. F. Kelly ; 150 cwts wheat, Kangjee Nuthoo ; 6 cwts wheat, Ghellabhoy Kessowjee ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 1,400 cwts wheat, and 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, and 1,200 cwts wheat Nurpoo Nensey ; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 43 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass ; 36 bales wool, Moorarjee Vishram ; 700 cwts wheat, Khuttow Veerjee ; 30 cwts wheat, Heerjee Nagsee and Co ; 3,200 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 800 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Strathmore (s)—875 cwts wheat and 200 cwts bone dust, Sigg-Sulzier and Co ; 152 pieces timber, King King and Co ; 81 cwts moyeteeth, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.

Potomac (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, F. Mosotti and Co ; 23 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo ; 170 cwts ginger, Lalljee Jewraj.

J. M. Church (s)—2,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

Ravena (s)—1,1187 cwts myrabolams and 37½ cwts nuxvomica, Jetha Purshotum ; 6,000 cwts wheat, F. Mosotti and Co ; 1,300 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 1,250 cwts galls and 288 cwts nuxvomica, Damoder Kessejwee ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Eschol (s)—400 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bothal (s)—300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
D. Cooper, (s)—2000 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calvilla (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer, and Co.
Surat (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 12 bales hides, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Calvilla (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES,

Petriana (s)—700 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Scotsman (s)—800 bales cotton, 1,018 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts wheat 7,999 cwts groundnuts and 16,068 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior (s)—15 boxes dollys, Chrisetjee Sorabjee ; 8 cases sharklins, and 1 case fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Fazul ; 54 cwts horns, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 13 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 13 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales twist, Lalloobhoy Moolchand ; 21 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 15 chests opium, Haice Essac Ellias ; 14½ cwts onions, Hassam Babban.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior (s)—66 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 18 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 161 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 15 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co ; 167 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 8 chests opium, Tarrachund Gunshamdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.

Daly, Lieut., C. I. H., on duty, from Indore.

FEBRUARY 11.

Bedford, Major, R. E., on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 11.

Waghorn, Surgn.-Major, on duty, to Natal.
Coussmaker, Major, 12th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Concan.
Ellis, Capt., 94th Regt., to join, to Natal.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, February 11, 1881.

1. The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday, to-day, the 12th inst., at the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m. All members are requested to attend. Dress—Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

2. The Commandant trusts that as the difficulty of a good and full "turn out" on Saturday evening is now removed by the overland mail leaving on Thursdays, there will be a very large attendance in future on Saturdays—an end most desirable, the annual inspection of the Corps being at hand.

3.—No. 1311, Vol. Pte. Pido having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to D Company.

The following parades will be held weekly until further orders, viz. :—Fort Companies, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at the Ovai, at 6-30 a. m. D. Company, Tuesday and Friday mornings at Byculla, at 6-30 a. m. F. Company, Tuesday and Thursday evenings at Byculla, at 5-15 p. m. Saturday, Commanding Officer's parade at the Town Hall, at 4-45 p. m., for the whole Corps.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, 11th February, 1881.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

25th Regt. N. L. I., Lieut. T. M. Vigoes, 4th Foot, a candidate for the S. C., to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the names of the undermentioned officers are added to the list of officers detailed for duty with their Regtl. Depots, published in G. O. C. No. 485, dated 10th Sept., 1880 :—

Capt. R. A. Gream, 62nd Foot ; and Lieut. G. C. C. Shakespere, 89th Foot.

The undermentioned officers return to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India.

Belgaum Station Order. Dated 3rd Feb., appointing Lieut. A. Smith, Qr.-Mr. and Offg. Wing Comdr. 22nd Regt. N. I. to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Belgaum Dist., on leave.

Regtl. Order dated 10th Dec., 3rd Light Cavalry. Regtl. Order dated 10th Dec., 880, making the following appointments, with effect rom the 9th idem, during the 8th Feb., 1881 :—

Major E. W. West, S. C., 2nd in Comd., Kolhapur Infy., Pol. Agent, Kolhapur. With reference to G. G. O. No. 912 of the 8th Dec. last, Corporal James Williams, is posted to the 4th Regt. of Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

80th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated 29th Jan., 1881, appointing Lieut. F. H. Munn, Offg. Instructor of Musketry to the Regt. during the absence of Capt. Mayne on leave on medical certificate.

Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, Squad. Officer, and Offg. Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., in addition to his own duties, and Lieut. J. H. E. Reid, Offg. Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad. Comdr. in addition to his own duties.

Regtl. Order, dated 25th Jan., 1881, making the following appointments on the resignment from furlough of Lieut. Col. C. E. Stock :—Capt. J. F. Willoughby, 2nd Squad. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, Squad. Officer and Offg. Adjt., to officiate as 3rd Squad Comdr., in addition to his own duties ; and Lieut J. H. E. Reid, Offg. Squad. Officer, to Officiate as 3rd Squad. Comdr., in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers have leave of absence :—

Subordinate Medical Deptartment—Asst. Apothy Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, to Bombay, from date of departure for two months, on medical certificate.

24th Regt N. I.—Lieut J. B. R. Butler, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to Bombay, for two months, from date of departure on medical certificate.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Melvill, to Bombay, from 23rd Nov. to 2 th Dec., 1880, on medical certificate.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Committee of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family ; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School.

1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EGYPT.

DEATH.

MELVILL—February 9th, at Cairo, Francis D. Melvill, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 44 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POWELL—February 8th, near Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba, St. George Banfield, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Powell, aged 20 years, 2 months, and 24 days. Deeply and sincerely regretted.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"CLIO."—Should be authenticated.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

IT is very desirable that the importance of the secret correspondence found at Kabul should not be heedlessly exaggerated. The description of that correspondence telegraphed to this country is necessarily incomplete. The phraseology of diplomatic documents, as was well remarked on a recent occasion by M. Gambetta's organ, is an essential part of them, which must be studied with care if we are to judge aright of their real drift. We have not got, and in the nature of things we cannot expect to get, the exact wording of a single paragraph of this Russo-Afghan correspondence until it is brought out to us by the mail in due course. As we have seen, the "treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive," at first spoken of turns out to be not the document itself, but the more or less accurate description of it given from memory by two munshees. We have very good authority for saying that no treaty, or any document whatever of exceptional value, was found at Kabul. The political officers in that city did not attach, the value to their *trouvaille* which would justify the somewhat sensational account of it now to hand from London. And the estimate of it formed at the time by those on the spot, is, it must be confessed, confirmed by the language in which the Duke of Argyll referred to it in the House of Lords. The late Government never gave the correspondence to the public. We can understand the political object of withholding it from publication at a time when the *amour propre* of Russia might have urged that Power to redeem the promises which there can be no reasonable doubt were given in one form or another to the Ameer Shere Ali. But surely that time had passed last spring, when the elections were coming on, and the Afghan policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government was fiercely assailed by the Liberals. Why was not the correspondence then allowed to see the light, even unofficially ? It seems to us that the inference must be that it was not, after all, of a nature so compromising as it is now represented to be. The fussy correspondent of a contemporary telegraphs that "the publication of the Russian letters and documents found at Kabul has created the greatest excitement both in Parliament and out of it, and aroused a general feeling of indignation against Russia." This is manifestly nonsense. The excitement exists only in the correspondent's nervous system. Parliament shows no signs of it ; neither does the Government. Lord Hartington announces that the secret correspondence made no difference in the decision of Her Majesty's Ministers in respect to the evacuation of Kandahar. And it must be borne in mind that Lord Lytton himself had read every word of the correspondence when he decided not to annex that province. Clearly it would be rash for us here in India to work ourselves into a state of excitement over the publication of these documents, which were read by the politicals in Kabul, and by Lord Lytton and his members of Council, and by the present Government, without a thrill of emotion. Let us wait until we see them and form an unbiassed judgment from a calm perusal of the *ipsissima verba*.

In any case we must bear in mind that indignation against Russia for endeavouring to reply by a demonstration in Afghanistan to our Malta expedition, is quite absurd. Russia was perfectly justified under the circumstances in seeking an ally wherever she could find one. Her culpability only begins when she lured that ally to his destruction by promises which she never intended to fulfil, and then left him to his fate with the most cynical indifference. Her perfidy was in her action towards her unhappy dupe—not in the action against the Power with which war was at one time a question of hours. It is more than childish, it is quite infantile to speak of the mission of General Abramoff as "worthy of the lowest savages," and to cry out that it was unfair and immoral that the alleged treaty should have been kept secret—"it was done in the dark because the deed was evil, and evil loves darkness rather than light." To write like this is to show a refreshing innocence of the ways of the diplomatic world ; but we must not make ourselves ridiculous. There is no room for "indignation" in the matter, but there is ground for reflection. The heartless levity with which the Russian envoys misled Shere Ali by their reckless promises of a support which was never to be afforded ought to cure the Afghans of any lingering disposition to look to that quarter for aid in future. We have now got a leverage for influencing Afghan sentiment, of which good use could be made by competent men. The sirdars, the men of "light and leading" amongst the Afghans, are by no means deficient in intelligence ; they are astute enough in their own way, and it ought not to be difficult to make clear to them the lesson of the treacherous counsels which led Shere Ali to destruction. In that bad business the Russians, with their over-cleverness, committed a great blunder. Bad faith is bad policy ; and their conduct towards the late Ameer was faithless even for Russians.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY DERMOT DALY, K.C.B., C.I.E., who left India for good on Thursday, entered the service on 1st September, 1840. He joined the Bombay Fusiliers, of which regiment he was for some years the well-known Adjutant ; he served with it in the Punjab in 1848-49. At the storming of Mooltan, where the old Bombay "Toughs" played so prominent a part, Lieutenant Daly made his mark. There are men yet living who remember the rush of the Fusiliers to the breach, when Captain Disney Leith led the Grenadier Company, receiving many wounds and losing his arm, when Colour Sergeant Bennett gained his commission by gallantly planting the Queen's colours on the top of the breach. Among brave men Henry Daly was always at home, and few red coats have contained a braver heart than beat in his. Years afterwards, when he was Political Agent at Gwalior, he met his old regiment at Morar ; the men still spoke of him as Mr. Daly, and the tale was told how, in following him up the breach, the men pointed to wounded or dead of the enemy lying in their road, with the remark, which became a joke long well known in the regiment, "Faix ! the Adjutant has left his work on *that* chap." In 1850 Captain Daly went to the Punjab, and there formed a friendship, which lasted with life, with Henry Lawrence, Herbert Edwards, and John Nicholson ; he belonged to that splendid body of soldier politicals whose head-quarters were with the boldest and best of Punjab chivalry. Sir Henry Lawrence was one of the first to mark the value of the qualities of a gallant leader. A quick-witted, energetic, and thoroughly trustworthy gentleman was Henry Daly ; and his selection was justified in after years by the splendid services which Daly rendered to the State. He raised the 1st Punjab Cavalry, turning the rough material of unkempt Sikhs into the first embodiment of the splendid cavalry soldiers of which the Punjab is so justly proud. He was next selected for the command of the Guides, and the splendid march which he made with the regiment from Peshawar to Delhi is still fresh in our memory. Much is said of General Roberts's march from Kabul to Kandahar ; but Daly's march with the Guides eclipses all achievements of later days, and stands out a splendid example of the energy and enduring pluck which one man can infuse into his regiment. The Guides arrived at Delhi and went into action as they marched in, fit in every sense of the word, and adding new courage to the weary band on the Ridge, for whose aid they had accomplished their splendid march. Of Daly's services before Delhi there are many to speak. He joined John Nicholson and Neville Chamberlain in all counsels of decisive action and attack as opposed to the spirit of vacillation and procrastination which, unfortunately, finds advocates in every army in the field. Captain Daly was twice wounded before Delhi—once through the left shoulder when making a charge with a handful of his men to save the guns which Tombs feared were lost. At the storm Daly was unable to move from his wound ; he and Neville Chamberlain watched the fight from Hindoo Rao's house, and were among the first to receive and tend the gallant Nicholson when he was brought in wounded and dying from the scene of his glorious victory. Daly succeeded to the command of Hodson's Horse on the death of their leader, and commanded the regiment at the siege of Lucknow in 1858, and afterwards throughout Sir Hope Grant's campaign in Oudh. For his services in the Mutiny Daly received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel successively, and the order of Companion of the Bath—a distinction which, in these later days, has lost some of its value by the indiscriminate manner of its distribution. In 1861 Colonel Daly was appointed to the command of the Central India Horse at Goona, and with this appointment he held his first political charge, in the shape of the Assistant Agency at Goona. Daly moved the head-quarters of the Central India Horse from Goona to Angor in order to associate himself more closely with political duties, for he saw that a good field for promotion was opening before him in Central India, and he determined to grasp the opportunity. The Agency at Angor consists of political supervision of the States of Joura, Rutlam, Seeta, Mhow, and Sillana, with numerous guaranteed thakores and minor chiefs, and includes some of the wealthiest possessions of both Scindia and Holkar in Malwa. With this connection established, it was natural that, on a vacancy occurring in the Gwalior Agency, Colonel Daly should be named for it. At Scindia's court he made his *debut* in political life, and showed his powers to their full. From the comparative neglect into which Maharaja Scindia had fallen, Daly brought him into public notice, and established the claims which the great Mahratta chief undoubtedly possessed to consideration and acknowledgment for loyal services during the Mutinies. Daly was Resident at Gwalior from 1866 to 1868. In 1869, when Colonel Meade went home, Daly succeeded him as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, an appointment he held until Thursday. Of his services as Agent to the Governor-General suitable acknowledgment has, we learn, been made in the *Gazette of India*. For twelve years Henry Daly was the trusted friend of successive viceroys. Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook were his special friends. He has done great things for Central India. When he came there were no roads. He leaves Central India in railway communication with the G. I. P. from Khundwa through Indore and into Neemuch. The line will shortly go on to Nusseerabad, and join the Western Rajputana State Railway. Schools, formerly unknown, are now in every State. The Indore Residency College pupils pass the Calcutta University tests. There is no chief in Central India who does not owe much to him. To those who served under him his memory will long be dear. He left Bombay, after a service of forty-one years, an active, strong man, full of energy and ready for work ; a brave rider whom few could touch in the hunting-field. His departure, which should have been honored by every soldier of the Bombay army, was witnessed by about ten personal friends and his successor in office, Mr. Lepel Griffin. No salute even was fired. Surely some special mark of respect should have been accorded to such a man on his departure from a country which he had served valiantly and well for forty-one years.

THERE are some misconceptions abroad with regard to the Malcolmson-Currie trial, and especially as to the nature of the charges which are to form the subject of inquiry. We have even heard it denied that the charges have anything to do with the conduct of the two officers named on the occasion of the Maiwand battle, and the assertion is made that the allegations have reference to quite other matters. The fact is, we believe, the charge against Colonel Malcolmson is disobedience of orders connected with events during the retreat from Maiwand to Kandahar, and Major Currie is court-martialled because his regiment did not charge when ordered during the battle. The witnesses for the prosecution will be much the same in both cases, and will most probably include General Burrows, General Nuttall, Major Leach, V. C., R. E., and Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse. Major Hogg, of the Poona Horse, who was Brigade Major of Cavalry at Maiwand, is not sufficiently recovered to come out to India for the trial. General Primrose's return has been asked for the defence, and Colonel Malcolmson, we understand, has asked for some twenty other witnesses to be called, including Colonel St. John. Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Ducat, Deputy Judge Advocate, Mhow Circle, will prosecute on behalf of Government, and Colonel G. S. Mignon, Deputy Judge Advocate, Poona Circle, will conduct the proceedings of the court. No orders have yet been issued for the assembly of the court, but the several members have been warned. Government, we believe, are still in communication with the India Office with regard to the trial.

IT is but fair to Reuter to point out that his telegram regarding the secret correspondence did not state that the alleged treaty itself was among the documents found. It simply said that the correspondence had been published ; and then followed an abstract or account of it, the statement that a treaty had been signed in August, 1878, coming first. Reuter's Bombay agent informs us that, on consideration, it would perhaps have been better had the message been worded : "Secret correspondence, &c., &c., has been published, *which shows* that a treaty was signed, &c."

CURRENT PHILOSOPHY.

A FEW days after his last letter appeared in your columns Your Peripatetic received the following communication from Mr. Venayek Rao, B. A. :—

"Sir,—I regret to see that you have made public the conversation we had together in the Kolhapur court-house." (The fellow was as proud as Punch to see his name in print.) "The paper in which it has appeared is, however, a most respectable publication, and has much improved since the present gentleman took charge of it." (You will read this, Mr. Editor, in the privacy of the editorial sanctum, so you need not mind giving way to the weakness of human nature by indulging in gentle blushes.) "Permit me, however, sir, to respectfully enquire why you wish to retire to Kandahar, when there are such eligible and salubrious retreats for officers to retire to in the Himalayas and Neilgheries. May I also ask, sir, why you call yourself a peripatetic, which is, I believe, a kind of medicine. Excuse the liberty I am taking, sir, in interrogating you thus, and believe me, respected and dear sir, yours faithfully, VENAYEK RAO, B.A." They say, Mr. Editor, that a surgical operation is required to get a joke into the head of a Scotchman ; it is evident that the Casarian operation itself would not get a joke into the head of a B.A. Mr. Venayek Rao corresponds to what Dave Carson, on the other side of India, terms a "classical Baboo," so he ought to know what a "peripatetic" was. However, the Director of Public Instruction appears to have neglected his duty towards Mr. Venayek Rao in this matter, so for his benefit, and for the benefit of your lady readers, an explanation of the mystery shall be given. In days of old lived a gentleman named Aristotle, who was given to walking about in a place at Athens called the Lyceum ; while thus on the tramp he improved the shining hours by instructing his disciples, who were more intelligent than the matriculated student of the 19th century. From their habits of tramping Professor Aristotle and his disciples got the name of "Peripatetics" from the Greek *peri* about and *pateo* I walk. Professor Aristotle was assisted in his researches into the nature of all things living and dead by vast grants of public money, transcending even, indeed, the sums annually squandered by the great D. P. I. Now, sir, Your Peripatetic is one whose business it is to tramp about, and while tramping he endeavours either to learn or teach. (It is necessary to remark that he has no connection whatever with the D. P. I., or you would not of course believe he had any wish to do either.) He is one, in fact, who has to travel for the good of his country. (Not in a dishonourable capacity ; he is not a globe-trotter). After this digresion let us return to our murghi.

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YOUR PERIPATETIC is highly gratified by "G. W. F.'s" noble defence of the First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and has been much instructed by the correspondence that has arisen therefrom. He has no doubt that that "splendid being" will send a line to thank "G. W. F.," on a post-card, for his timely testimony. Possibly, too, "J. M. M." may have something to say on the subject. A literary duel between the eminent Bombay journalist and the eminent Bombay mathematician will be very entertaining to the Bombay people.

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THAT "splendid being" has one great pull over his great rival, Lord Beaconsfield. The latter, as he was careful to tell us, has had to educate his party. The gifted author of State and Church has, on the other hand, been educated by his party. Think what this means ! "G. W. F." is a writer and a teacher, possibly his tutorial influence has extended even in some degree to the right honourable gentleman. Possibly he, too, in common with Dr. Bright and Professor Chamberlain, may share in the honour of having contributed to the formation of the right honourable gentleman's opinions. Happy, proud "G. W. F.!"

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ALTHOUGH the progress of the education of the gifted author of Church and State is a matter of surpassing interest to Your Peripatetic, he cannot but feel that many of that eminent gentleman's followers would be very glad to have some idea how far the process is likely to continue. Why should not some enterprising undergraduate of the Bombay University write and ask ? A post-card to the United Kingdom can be obtained now for 1½ anna.

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FOR "J. M. M." your correspondent has also great admiration. A short time ago this admiration was indeed strongly tempered with fear. Who does not, indeed, remember the stern, patriotic, unbending manner in which "J. M. M." stood up for free-trade when the import duties were first removed from fine piece-goods ? It wrung "J. M. M.'s" honest free-trade heart, stirred up in him the spirit of Cobden, to think that Bombay sowkars and Bengal zemindars should have to pay a trifle more for each yard of fine calico in order to obviate the necessity for a licence-tax. Would not the duties incidentally "protect" the Indian cotton-mills ? Away with them ! Free-trade for ever ! And now is it the same "J. M. M." whose real opinions are expressed in your Social Letter ? How his heart burns with pain for the Glasgie sugar-boilers ! How it pains him that millions should buy their sugar a trifle cheaper while a few Glasgie sugar-boilers are injured ! Tax sugar ! Tax sugar ! Oh "J. M. M.," "J. M. M.," we are all sorry when trade revolutions injure individuals ; but to tax a whole nation in order to "protect" individuals—where will this end "J. M. M.?" If innocent sufferers by trade misfortunes have a claim upon the public purse, have not the sufferers by the Glasgie bank a prior claim to the claim of the Glasgie sugar-boilers ? Oh put away those party specs fickle, fickle "J. M. M.!"

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YOUR PERIPATETIC's heart now misgives him that he also, like "G. W. F.," is likely to come under "J. M. M.'s" lash. In which case he stipulates that a literary reproduction of Marryatt's celebrated triangular duel shall take place ; thus Peripatetic fires at "J. M. M.," "J. M. M." at "G. W. F.," "G. W. F." at Peripatetic. Bus.

YOUR PERIPATETIC.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 14.

I AM glad to be able to announce to you that Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Marter, Kings Dragoon Guards, has at length received a substantial reward for the capture of Cetewayo, an exploit the credit of which Lord Gifford improperly claimed for himself. Lieutenant-Colonel Marter has now been appointed A.-D.-C. to the Queen.

Last night Colonel C. Alexander, one of the best of our military members, asked Mr. Childers when he was going to lay before the House the report of Lord Airey's Committee on Military Organization. Mr. Childers replied that some portions of the scheme having already—he could not tell how—got into the papers, he would lay the report on the table when the army estimates were introduced. As to Mr. Childers' statement that he did not know how it was that portions of the scheme had found their way into the papers, I feel inclined to smile, for it is well known by a considerable number of persons connected with journalism how the information was obtained. I must say that I am glad the secret

TELEGRAMS.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

A telegram from Kandahar dated 8th February reports that a messenger from Herat states that all is quiet there.

Hashim Khan was at Farrah. Sirdars Behbud Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan, and Haider Khan, with Jehandad Khan Kipchak and two others, were strangled three days after the arrival of the first two at Herat.

General Hume has ordered the force at Maiwand to return on the 10th instant.

A telegram from Kandahar dated 10th February states that General Wilkinson's force leaves Maiwand on the 10th, returning by the road it went, and will reach Kandahar on the 12th.

All was quiet in the neighbourhood of Maiwand, but a band of Alizais under Kalandar Khan had assembled at Kalah-i-Gaz, on the other side of the Helmand, and disarmed some khasadars of Gul Muhammed Khan's collecting supplies. They were also stopping caravans from Zamindawar.

A. Mirza, assistant to the Revenue Collector of Dahlah, has been murdered at Tuachob, a village at the further extremity of that district. Details not yet received.

The maliks of Nish have voluntarily come into Kandahar to make arrangements for paying the balance of their revenue, and have returned, leaving one of their number as security for payment.

The maliks of the Nurzai and Achakzai villages on the line of communications have been fined for robberies, which have now ceased, as have the depredations of a gang who had committed several thefts in the neighbourhood of the city.

Weather colder, but still fine. Travellers report that all snow has disappeared from the Kabul road.

Supplies in the city are plentiful, and prices are unaltered.

A few Shikarpur Hindus have left Kandahar for India in consequence of the rumours of evacuation, but no Parsiwans. Many of the latter are, however, preparing to leave.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, FEB. 11.

An accident occurred yesterday near Pindi Sultani, on the Kohat construction of the line. Some waggons and a brake of a material train were derailed, and three waggons upset. Three natives were killed, and several injured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for India), replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the secret Russian correspondence discovered in Kabul made no difference in the decision of the Government in respect to the evacuation of Kandahar.

It was true, he said, that the Duke of Cambridge had drawn up a minute favouring the retention of Kandahar.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BOERS.

The Premier, in reply to a question, said that Lord Kimberley (Secretary of State for the Colonies) had sent instructions to Sir George Colley on the 8th instant to ask Mr. Brand, the President of the Orange Free State, to inform the Boers that England will give all reasonable guarantees if they lay down their arms, and that the British Government will then propose a scheme for a permanent and amicable settlement.

THE EXPENDITURE ON INDIAN CHAPLAINS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for India), replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said he would again call the attention of the Government of India to the failure to fulfil their promise to enquire into the extravagant expenditure on the Indian chaplains.

GENERAL PRIMROSE'S GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Childers (Secretary of State for War) declined to produce the papers relating to the grievances of General Primrose.

THE COERCION BILL.

The Commons is debating in committee Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill, but slow progress is made with it.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that the Opposition members of the Lords will propose a vote of want of confidence after the secret correspondence found in Kabul is officially produced.

THE WAR IN BASUTOLAND.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Basutoland state that the Basutos were defeated with heavy loss by a force of Colonials on the 5th instant.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

News from Natal states that the communications with Sir George Colley's camp are again interrupted.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet, with the outward English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here at 3 p. m. on Wednesday for Bombay, and s. s. Deccan, for Galle and Calcutta, at 4 p. m. on the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 11.

The Italian mail-steamer Sumatra left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 10th instant. The same company's steamer Manilla, homeward bound, sailed from Aden on the 8th instant.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	**4⅞**
The Manchester market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	**1 7⅜**
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	**81½**
4½ do.	**89**
3 do. Consols for account	**98⅛**
5 do. French Rente, 1872	**110½**
Bar Silver	**51½**

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes	**£14,000,000,**	**Inc. £1,100,000**
Bills Discounted	**£22,200,000,**	**Inc. £1,000,000**
Bullion	**£26,100,000,**	**Inc. £ 600,000**

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Kaiser-i-Hind and Enchantress.

ELSEWHERE will be found the announcement of the death at Cairo, on the night of the 9th instant, of the Hon. Francis Dawes Melvill, late an Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court. The cause of Mr. Melvill's death is said to have been dropsy, and the unhappy tidings reached Bombay on the evening of the 10th instant. Mr. Melvill was appointed to the Civil Service on 31st December, 1855, and arrived in India on 23rd February, 1856. After holding various appointments in this presidency, he was appointed Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind in March, 1873, and on 9th June, 1879, an Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court.

MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL, a Judge of the High Court, has been appointed to act in Mr. Ravenscroft's place as a member of His Excellency the Governor's Council. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas acts for Mr. Justice Kemball, as he did recently during the latter's absence on leave to England; and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik acts for Mr. Nanabhai as Government Pleader at Bombay. The Hon. T. C. Hope, the provisional member of the Bombay Council, returns to India about the middle of next April, and would have, in the course of things, replaced Mr. Kemball as acting member of Council until Mr. Ravenscroft's return; but intimation has been recently given to the Bombay Government that Mr. Hope's services cannot be spared at present for the Bombay Council. Mr. Kemball will therefore continue to act as member of Council until Mr. Ravenscroft's return.

COLONEL J. J. ELDER, Commandant, 6th Regiment N. I., is about to retire from the service.

IN the programme issued of the Royal United Service Institution, we notice that Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, R. A., late chief of the staff to Sir Frederick Roberts, is to lecture on the 9th proximo "On the march from Kabul to Kandahar in August, 1880, and the battle of 1st September."

CONTINUED drought in Kashmir is beginning to cause some anxiety. Neither snow nor rain has fallen in the valley for some months, and though there has been snow in the hills, it has not been sufficient for the rice cultivation. The *rabi* harvest must be a failure if the drought continue.

MR. J. B. LYALL will be succeeded as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab by Colonel W. Davies, C. S. I., Commissioner of Jullundur. The Lahore paper says this will be a popular appointment. Colonel Davies has before officiated as Financial Commissioner.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the presidency banks and their branches on the last day of January:—

1879, Rs.	**12,49,24,000;**
1880, Rs.	**13,59,41,000;**
1881, Rs.	**11,77,07,000.**

IT is said that Ahmed Ali Jan, a nephew of Ayoub Khan, and Hassan Khan, are still in possession of Maimanah and Saripul, and have probably advanced on Balkh.

HAVING organised a Volunteer Artillery Corps, Lucknow proposes to start a Cavalry Corps. A similar proposal has been more than once made in Bombay.

SIR FREDERICK HAINES, the *Indian Daily News* states, will embark from Bombay on April 7, and Sir Donald Stewart will assume the command of the Indian army on the following day. Various conjectures are being made as to the *personnel* of the new Chief's staff; but, as yet, there is no pretence that such conjectures are anything more than mere guesses. There is, however, some ground for the belief that Dr. R. W. Davies, at present in medical charge of the Carabineers, will be appointed surgeon on the staff.

IT is whispered that the Government has some intention of converting the Sonthal hills into a regulation district. The idea, it is said, has not as yet got beyond the stage of a suggestion, and the *Indian Daily News* trusts it will not be encouraged. It will be some years before the Sonthals can be educated to a point which shall justify the removal of their hills from the category of non-regulation districts.

FROM the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first nine months of the current financial year, as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year, we see that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 33,82,94,643 as against Rs. 29,52,40,602, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 50,89,15,392 as against Rs. 44,38,91,530. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 6,94,97,536 as against Rs. 8,79,10,409, and that of treasure exported Rs. 1,15,60,657 as against Rs. 1,74,74,551. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 3,07,98,031 as against Rs. 2,99,88,844, and that of export duty collected Rs. 39,02,239 as against Rs. 32,52,322.

A LETTER from Kabul to the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the troops of the Ameer are advancing upon Badakshan with the intention of opposing Mahomed Alum Khan, and were within one march of the town at the date of the last advices. It was reported that Alum Khan had fled. The Sheik Ali Hazaras have again taken the field in force, and it is reported that Mahomed Jan applied for permission to the Ameer to march against them. The Ameer, however, distrusts Mahomed Jan and sent Mir Batcha in command. The messengers recently arrested at Jellalabad are still in confinement, and although the papers found in their possession have reached the Ameer, no orders have yet come from Kabul as to their disposal. Extreme discontent and disaffection against Abdul Rahman's authority still prevail at Kabul.

A TELEGRAM from Kandahar, February 5, to the same paper states:—Two sepoys, of the 1st Beluchis on guard at the tent of the political officer, joined by a comrade from camp deserted three nights ago, taking rifles and Rs. 500 of Government money; they are believed to have gone to Herat. In Kandahar thieves broke through a wall and stole two animals of the Poona Horse; they escaped in the direction of Baba Wali. Supplies are obtainable here just sufficient to feed the force; bhoosa is very scarce and of inferior quality. The weather during the day is hot, and at night windy and bitterly cold. Unburied bodies are still being found and buried.

IT seems to the *Indian Mirror*, one of the chief exponents of native public opinion in Bengal, that the Government of Bombay have taken a perfectly unadvised course in publishing their immature view of the real character and objects of what has now gained no little notoriety throughout the country under the impressive designation of "The Kolhapur Conspiracy or Plot." It would have been far more prudent to have given the fullest publicity to any report which might have been received from the Political Agent to allay public curiosity, without remark or comment, than to have expressed, as the Bombay Government have done, opinions which are intended to be authoritative on a case still *sub judice*, in which it is quite impossible to anticipate the nature of the disclosures that may yet be made. The Bombay Government emphatically observe that they "placed no credence in the reality of the treason charged, and believed that it was part of the imposture, of which the real object was to get money from ignorant people and to stir up the lawless to commit dacoities." Now, it has been proved by the evidence from the very outset of these proceedings that the alleged conspiracy planning these dacoities as a means for raising the necessary funds to carry out its object, namely, to wage war against, and overthrow British rule. Not a single fact has been adduced to justify the position of the Bombay Government that the men detected or implicated in the charge now under investigation would have been so absurdly imbecile as to have compromised themselves by admissions of treasonable designs against the State when they were taken up only on the sufficiently henious but still minor crime of organised dacoity. And yet with a singular inconsistency which might be looked upon as almost unaccountable, the same Government who do not place the least "credence in the reality of the treason charged" have sanctioned the proceedings of the Political Agent in bringing the accused men to trial on a charge which is not believed in. * * * So far from making light of the case, the Bombay Government should, as it seems to us, have made the most searching enquiries in the affected localities, and ascertained as accurately as possible the real state of popular feeling towards the Government.

THE writer of a paper styled "Through Sind," in a recent issue of the *Pioneer* writes:—One has to visit Sibi to understand the imposing *rôle* played on the local stage by that tatterdemalion bandit, the Marri of the inhospitable hills. Faint echoes of his achievements have been wafted eastwards, overborne by weightier matters of the war; but in his native hills he is an ever-present horror, the more dreaded because usually invisible. Tradition assigns to him the favourite pastime of sitting all day on a rocky peak, with a long gun, waiting for whom he may devour. He is credited with superhuman powers of running up and down those walls of tawny rock which intersect his native country in all directions. Something even is known of his domestic habits; how he cultivates rice in valleys hidden away among the hills, how he keeps goats, shoots wild sheep, and reveres the name of Sandeman. He is believed to possess much originality in the matter of paying up fines, dealing as little as possible in specie, and preferring live stock and feminine jewellery, valued at his own selling prices. Such are the fabulous attributes of the Marri. It is difficult to find any one who has seen the creature, and impossible to find any one in the vicinity of the Nari hills who has not a wholesome dread of him. One has only to see the Marri country in order to understand the reputation of the tribe. Those savage hills can breed nothing but robbers. Any population they possess is bound to support itself by pillage for sheer lack of the means of raising food by any other method.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* says that the libel case against Mr. Knight having been removed to the Queen's Bench, it is expected—or was expected when the last mail left London—that the trial would be delayed for some time, perhaps for months. "In the meantime, as the presence of the defendant is not necessary, it is probable that Mr. Knight will return at once to India, where, but for this prosecution, he would already have arrived. Readers of the *Statesman* will be glad to learn that there is a probability of his resuming editorial charge of this journal at an early date."

THE determination of Government to abandon the final census enumeration in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the *Englishman* remarks, may, perhaps, be regarded at first sight as weak yielding to the Sonthal disaffection, and therefore a very reprehensible blunder; but Government, we think, has really no other option, and must, as best it may, make a virtue of necessity. There is little doubt that, if the enumeration on the 17th were persisted in, the Sonthals would be found to have decamped on that night from their villages into the interior jungles of the district; that is, provided no accident previously produced an open rising. Recently, when reinforcements of troops arrived at Dumka, the whole of the surrounding villages were, on the first sudden alarm, abandoned by their inhabitants for the jungles. Like timorous wild animals, at the approach of supposed danger, it is their first thought to make off to the woods and the jungles. The adoption of this course on the night of the 17th would effectually checkmate any census-taking, and the knowledge that such a course would almost certainly be taken has, no doubt, determined Government to give up the attempt. It is curious to observe what was done ten years ago towards taking the census in the same district. At that time it was considered to be out of all question to try to conduct the census operations among the Sonthals on similar principles to those adopted elsewhere. Some ingenious official, accordingly, hit upon the idea of distributing two threads, a blue and a red one, to the heads of households in each Sonthal village, with directions that he was to tie a knot in the one thread for each male member of his family, and treat the other similarly for each female. The plan, we believe, answered capitally, although, probably, our most advanced statisticians would shake their heads at it.

THERE is a very large field in India, the *Pioneer* notes, for small economies. Every district office is crammed with publications which are of no utility to the officers or courts. It seems to be thought necessary that a copy of every report published by every department in every Province in India should be furnished to every office in the Empire. Besides this, the Government of India would seem to buy up hundreds of copies of various works, good indeed in themselves, but of no use to magistrates and others, merely for the purpose of general distribution. Huge volumes on the Ganges Canal, on snakes, on botany, on every conceivable subject, which must have cost many hundreds of pounds, are to be found in every office all over the country. Perfectly useless editions of Criminal and Penal Codes have been scattered broad-cast, while the courts are left without ordinary elementary law books of which they are in daily need, and a reference to which would save many appeals. A huge weekly volume of the *Gazette of India* is sent to every office in British India; and the record-rooms are in some places choked with old *Gazettes*. Why does not some one separate the *Gazette* into two parts, and save the cost of printing and distributing weekly masses of orders and notifications which are of no general application or interest? The number of officers who have either the time or the inclination to study all the blue-books of India is small. Let there be a divisional library in the Commissioner's Office, which may be furnished liberally with books of this kind, and with copies of works which the Government of India undertakes to patronize. But stop wasting money on the hundreds of copies which are now sent by every post, to be eaten by worms and white-ants in remote district offices.

ENQUIRIES have lately been carried on in British Burma as to the best means of checking the rapidly-increasing consumption of opium by the people, and the opinions of the district authorities being unanimous in favour of limiting the sources of supply by reducing the number of licensed shops for the retail of opium, these recommendations are to be at once carried out. In Arakan there are in future to be three shops only instead of eighteen, in the Pegu division, fourteen instead of twenty-nine, and in the Tenasserim division, ten instead of twenty. Thus the total will be reduced from sixty-eight to twenty-seven shops. The Chief Commissioner apprehends that this large reduction of shops will be followed by some increase in smuggling; but efforts will be made to repress such operations, and, at any rate, the reduction of the number of shops will prevent the misuse of the drug spreading among the young men, and reaching even to the young women and children. As a further means of diminishing the consumption of opium, it has been decided to raise the selling price. With the sanction of the Government of India, the selling price of opium is to be raised to Rs. 28 a seer in Arakan, and Rs. 32 a seer in Pegu and Tenasserim, with effect from the 1st April, 1881. The estimate of the opium revenue of the province for 1881-82 has been fixed at three lakhs of rupees less than the actuals of the year 1879-80, *i. e.*, at about nine-and-a-half lakhs gross. The loss falls entirely on the provincial finances.

KURRACHEE is described in a recent issue of the *Pioneer* as one of those places in India where the residents are perpetually calling upon strangers to admire the magnificent climate, and where strangers are sensible of a degree of heat and damp at once unnatural and uncomfortable. An evening walk in Kurrachee cannot fail to remind one of Calcutta, for all the dissimilarity between the verdant spaces of fair Chowringhee and the dusty grassless soil of Sindh. The likeness is in the air, and forces itself upon the pedestrian before he has gone a hundred yards. The vapour-bath kind of feeling, the general dampness, and dissolution of one's bodily frame, are just the same in the extreme west as in the extreme east of the Indian Peninsula; and so also is the infatuation with which people condemned to live in such an atmosphere persist in trying to believe, and to make others believe, that the climate is the best in the world. Its grand virtue, of course, is what is called the sea breeze, but at this time of the year the sea breeze is not always distinguishable from the common *luh* of April and May in Hindustan. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the Kurrachee people manage to do without punkahs to a surprising extent, probably because punkah-coolies are inordinately expensive.

THE *Athenæum* notes as a curious fact that more applications for the admission of their daughters into Girton College are made by the clergy than by any other class in the community. This is remarkable on two grounds. Firstly, the clergy are generally credited with being conservative in their habits of thought, and one would hardly expect them to be attracted by so revolutionary a movement as that for the university education of women. Secondly, they are not usually rich, and poor men generally regard their daughters' education as "finished" at eighteen, and do not care to spend more upon it.

A BOOK is promised which should be interesting. Mr. J. A. Macknight, a nephew of Brigham Young, is writing a book on "Mormonism, its Rise and Progress," which will be issued by Messrs. Trübner.

PROF. HUXLEY, F.R.S., is said to have accepted the office of Inspector of Fisheries, vacant by the death of Mr. Frank Buckland. The *Athenæum* is informed that this appointment, as it demands his entire time, necessitates the resignation by Mr. Huxley of the post of Naturalist to the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. It is not yet known whether he will retain his lectureship in the Royal School of Mines or the secretaryship to the Royal Society.

WE take the following items regarding African explorations from the *Athenæum*:—Though very little is allowed to transpire respecting the progress which Mr. H. M. Stanley is making in his endeavour to form a road to overcome the difficulties presented by the Yellala Falls, we gather by recent letters from Mboma, on the Congo, that it is exceedingly slow. Besides his first station at Vivi, near the foot of the falls, which is already becoming quite an important little settlement, Mr. Stanley has formed another post higher up, and he has made a narrow road, some twenty-five or thirty miles long, which is practicable for the carts he has lately received for transport purposes. At his present rate of progress, however, it would be idle to speculate how long he will be in executing the herculean task he has undertaken. The last West African mail brings news from Bonny that the Government is about to send an exploring expedition up the River Niger under Dr. Gouldsbury. The date of its departure was not known, but the leader was shortly expected to arrive from England; he is an experienced African traveller, and will be accompanied by Lieutenant Dumbleton, R.E., and Surgeon Browning, R.N. One of the great objects of the expedition will be the promotion of commercial relations with the Western Sudan, in friendly rivalry of the endeavours of the French in the same direction.

MR. SKETCHLEY ON INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Sketchley will do us a great favour if, on his return to England, he will impress on the Government the fact that he states in his letter, viz., that one year in India should count as two at home. I can assure him that there are many involuntary residents here, who remain pining for the time of leaving, but cannot do so. If he will call attention to the absurdity of requiring the same length of residence from Europeans and natives, he will do a real

SERVICE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to read Mr. Sketchley's tribute to the memory of one of the greatest men that ever lived, Mountstuart Elphinstone. During eight years that he governed Bombay, he was, indeed, a power in the land. My father, when a very young man, was his private secretary. He looked upon him as the foremost man of all this world. Mountstuart Elphinstone is known as a great statesman, a wise and liberal governor, and as a historian. There was another side, however, to his genius. It is not generally known that on the day which saw the power of the Peishwa crushed the Commander-in-Chief was ill and a-bed. *Combat*, and that the Governor was practically in command. Wellington, on visiting the field of battle, turned to him and said, "Sir, you have mistaken your profession; you should have been a soldier." Elphinstone was a keen sportsman. He used to keep fifty horses for his own use, and his staff were much put to it to ride with him. He used to say that he never found a horse in the humour for running away with him or going faster than he liked. I saw him once when he was a very old man, and he talked to me of nothing but the joys of pig-sticking. Another generation may recognise how good and great was Elphinstone, and keep his second centenary with enthusiasm. For his monument I would say, *Circumspice!*

J. W.

THE CATHEDRAL CHORAL SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an up-countryite on a short visit and a stranger to Bombay, I was induced last Sunday evening by a polite acquaintance to accompany him to evening service at the Cathedral. He could not, he remarked in a tone of subdued apology, promise me much of a sermon, "but," he added, "our choral service is well conducted, the organ good, and everybody's intentions are excellent." Now in Dustyabad, where I come from, we never realise more than the last clause of my friend's triple recommendation. Our incumbent has his own discourses, with results similar to those which may be observed not a hundred miles from Bombay Cathedral, and an ardent army schoolmaster manipulates our ungrateful machine with a keyboard. I mention these latter of the assertion that I proceeded to the Cathedral in a devotional frame of mind. This, however, was impaired at the outset, long before the time had arrived for my weekly effort of the will, which I find of use in producing unconsciousness of surrounding. The choral service was nicely conducted, the organ is a splendid instrument, and the organist's execution, so long as music was before him, left nothing to be desired; but, sir, why do that organist's employers allow extemporaneous compositions? There was no opening voluntary worthy of the name; only a ten minutes' maundering, the impromptu composition of a good player, I admit, and with a fair musical memory, but who unconsciously, and more or less ungracefully, could do no more than introduce scraps of bad imitation and *disjecta membra* of good pieces. In short it was, if I may be allowed the expression, a mosaic structure of which no musician need be proud, and the sort of stuff which ought not to be offered up where people are already assembled for divine worship, still less in a cathedral of any pretension. It was most irritating. One of the interludes, again, was a snatch from Gounod's opera "Faust," and the tune to which the congregation were played out was suspiciously inferior. On the whole, confess to having been disappointed, and humbly beg to suggest that excellent books of voluntaries, interludes, &c., are easily procurable, if not already at the disposal of your organist; also that there is no excuse for the organ-loft in thus copying a pernicious practice of the pulpit; last, not least, that an improvisator, like a poet,

NASCITUR NON FIT.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met yesterday at the Secretariat. H. E. the Governor (Sir James Fergusson) presided, and there were also present H. E. General Warre, Mr. Ashburner, the Advocate-General (Mr. Marriott), Colonel Anderson, Colonel Merriman, Mr. Justice Kemball (who acts for Mr. Ravenscroft), Mr. J. N. Graham, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

The Cotton Frauds Act Amendment Bill came on for the third reading.

The Hon. S. D. Sassoon again opposed the Bill on the ground that legislation for the prevention of frauds in the cotton trade was now quite unnecessary, and called attention to a statement published in a local paper that the Madras Government had recorded, "that in legitimate trade mixed cotton exists; that fraudulent adulteration is punishable by ordinary criminal law; and that much difference of opinion exists as to the beneficial effect of a special law in Bombay. Therefore the Government were not prepared to legislate on the subject." It was, he believed, still not too late to follow the sensible example of the Madras Government, and he hoped the members of the Council would reconsider their determination even at the last moment, and reject this useless addition to the Statute-book of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Deshmukh supported the argument that any special legislation in regard to cotton was not necessary.

The Hon. Advocate-General thought the paragraph to which Mr. Sassoon had directed attention hardly correctly represented the decision of the Madras Government, because, as far as he could find on reference to the Penal Code and criminal acts generally, there was no law in existence which was at all applicable to the adulteration of cotton. There were several provisions in the present Bill which the ordinary legislation would not touch. It was true that a person who sold adulterated cotton as pure cotton, or who sold one kind of cotton as a different class of cotton to what it actually was, would be liable for the offence of cheating; but that would apply only to the actual sale or offering for sale. As to the statement that a legitimate trade in mixed cotton existed in Madras, it was not proposed to affect legitimate trade, but to prevent fraudulent mixing of cotton, which could hardly be said to be in the interests of the merchants themselves.

The Hon. Mr. Graham also again spoke in opposition to the Bill. He said he was at a loss to understand why a measure of this kind should be passed, which neither affected the health, nor the liberties, nor the well-being of the general public, and from which, as far as he could make out, nobody expected to derive any benefit. He protested against such legislation in any shape or form, and he hoped that even at the eleventh hour Government would abandon it as a Government measure.

Colonel Anderson said he had known the Southern Mahratta country for forty years, and knew something of Southern Mahratta cotton. He remembered that in the very beginning of 1842, one of the constant cries was "the cotton is good, but it is sent to market in such a horrible state that it does not fetch its proper value." The cotton was then worth Rs. 70 per candy, the price ruling sometimes a little below that, sometimes up to Rs. 75, and from six to eight years that was about the price, because of the Southern Mahratta cotton being so exceedingly bad and dirty. He remembered that in 1846 there was a considerable agitation going on amongst the mercantile community that Government should do something to bring the cotton in a better state to market. There was some legislation between 1850 and 1860, but the great move was made in 1863, when cotton ran up to Rs. 700 a candy in the course of a few months. A good deal was then attempted, and something was done; but still the cotton was not pure. When the cotton was ginned, out of the seed-cotton a mass of rubbish, which was called chip, and which ought to be thrown away; but it was carefully swept up, and put in the centre of the bags. This was a perfectly well known practice; the cultivator was not going to lose some 5 per cent. of his cotton; it was an act of wilful adulteration, but he did not know much better; it was the custom. The Southern Mahratta cotton, it was asserted, was still so bad that no one would look at it in Bombay. But would it have been bad if there had been no Act? He did not think that would be asserted. And if all legislation were removed, would the cotton become better? He did not think that would be asserted either. So far as the merchants were concerned, their loss on bad cotton was comparatively little, if any. He had heard, and he thought from merchants themselves, that bad cotton was just as good to trade upon as good cotton; what they wanted was their profit, and if there was a considerable variation in the quality, it afforded a large field for individual intelligence. If all cotton were brought up to a good standard, all merchants would be put on the same level; but while there was a great deal of bad cotton and a little good, the men who were sharper than others, employés, employés, agents, &c., benefited. But there was another party to be considered—the cultivator, and the hon. member had not heard anything said about his interests in this debate from the mercantile side. There had been a good deal said about the interests of trade, but very little about the interests of what might be called the country. The crop of the Southern Mahratta country was, roughly, about 80,000 or 90,000 candies, or say 160,000 bales, of the ordinary bale of 400 lbs. Cotton was now quoted at something like Rs. 200 per candy, and the difference in the price of bad cotton and good cotton might be moderately placed at Rs. 20 a bale. At that rate on 160,000 bales there would be a difference of 32 lakhs of rupees; and that was the sum which the country lost annually because of the cotton not being brought to market—he would not say in the most perfect state, but—in a moderately perfect state. The cotton was not being good, both the Egyptian, Sea Island, American, and the New Orleans cotton; it only required to be done justice to command a price very nearly at the top of the market. He thought, therefore, that in justice to the interests of the people something was required to lead them, or drive them, if necessary, into a course more profitable to themselves than the present systematic and constant adulteration. That appeared to him a most ample and sufficient motive for Government to take and consummate action in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik opposed the measure, repeating the argument he urged at the last meeting, that if it was necessary to legislate specially for cotton, because it was an article of export, it would be necessary to legislate specially for every other article of trade in regard to which the same risk or danger of mixing or adulteration might exist. With due deference to what Colonel Anderson had said, he would leave the ryots, with all their short-sightedness, to the ordinary operations of the law. The ryot, when better educated—and Government was doing its very best to extend education—would know how to attend to his own interests. He did not think that anything further than the Penal Code was required to regulate the relations between buyer and seller. No doubt some of the provisions of the present Bill were not touched upon; except in an indirect way, in the Penal Code; but when a contract was made, if there was any fraud in carrying it out on either side, the remedy was open. Speaking from a somewhat extensive experience of the ryots—and he was himself a ryot—he must say such precaution as this special legislation was now no longer necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said cotton was the only article of commerce subject to special legislation of this kind, because it was the most important product of the country. As soon as other articles, linseed and so on, assumed the same proportions, it would be necessary, if the same principle existed, to apply legislation to them also. Colonel Anderson had shown the enormous difference in value between good cotton and bad cotton in the Southern Mahratta country, and he had no hesitation in saying that if the ryots of the Southern Mahratta country were to be paid a trade in cotton which they had now, it would be impossible for them to pay their revenue to Government; so Government was interested in securing the cotton trade. With regard to what Mr. Graham said on a former occasion, that the improvement in Kandeish cotton was due to his (Mr. Ashburner's) high-handed measures, he wished to say that he merely carried out the Act, in ordering, after a man had been convicted, that the cotton on account of which he was convicted, should be burned.

His Excellency the Governor said though Rao Saheb Mandlik might be a ryot, all ryots were not Rao Sahebs. If they were, this legislation would be necessary perhaps; but it would be a long time before they were raised to the level when their intelligence would render it unnecessary. Having strong testimony to the value of this legislation, and having abolished the provision against which former complaints were directed, namely, the imposition of an export fee, which it was said diverted the trade from Bombay to some extent, they were only now retaining what was protective in the highest sense, and in a way which it had not been said by any one would be any injury or hindrance. It seemed to him, if he might say so without offence, that whereas a modification of this Act had been conceded on account of a particular grievance, the opposition to any law was now being carried on rather on theoretical than on practical grounds. Therefore he had no hesitation in continuing his support of the Bill.

The Bill was then read a third time by 7 votes to 4, and passed.

There was no other business.

THE following *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued yesterday afternoon:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February, 1881.

No. 497.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of Member of Council of the Presidency of Bombay, owing to the departure on leave of the Honourable Edward William Ravenscroft, C.S.I., on the 10th instant; it is hereby notified that no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto is present on the spot, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has, under the provisions of Section 27 of 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, appointed the Honourable Charles Litton Kemball, C.S., to be a temporary Member of Council, to supply the vacancy so created.

2. The Honourable Mr. Kemball has this day taken his seat in the Council accordingly.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 11.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

420-80—Tobin and R—The London Band and M Bank vs Govind Ramchunder—Shamrao P.

213-80—Shapurjee and T—Wagjee Kerejee vs Mooljee Canjee—Hore, C and S.

522-80—In person—(a pauper) Babajee bin Essoo vs Kamajee Jeejajee—J. C. Cama.

523-80—In person—(paupers)—Rowjee bin Khooshaba and Kamajee Jeejajee—J. C. Cama.

532-80—Jefferson, B and D—Runchordass Canjee vs Burjorjee Pallonjee Meherjee and others—H. Bicknell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·880
Temperature of the Air	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted =8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	70·1
General Direction of Wind*	ESE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	230.

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Band, 4th K. O., Ladies' Gymkhana, this evening.
Mdme. C. Patti's Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Withered Leaves," 9 p. m.
Apollo Gardens, Al Fresco, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th:—Ravenna (s), from Shanghai; Twilight, Liverpool. Yesterday:—Cathay (s), Sydney; Scilly (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), to Kurrachee; Bokhara (s), Australia; Cyprus, Madras; Brambletye, Calcutta; Bessarabia (s) and Zulu (s), Elephant Point; Java (s), Zanzibar; Strathmore (s), London; Gwalior (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Eclipse entered the dock yesterday.

BAND AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The band of the 4th K. O. will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this evening.

GOA.—The Goa press complains of the sluggishness of the authorities in not having yet introduced post-cards, which were promised a year ago.

ARREST OF A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Constable Hayter arrested a seaman deserter named Alexander Bertrand, of H. M.'s ship Euryalus, on Thursday last, and conveyed him on board that vessel, for which the police officer received a reward of Rs. 30.

DOCK ACCIDENT.—Cipriano Lobo, a ship's labourer employed on board of a vessel in the Prince's Dock, accidentally got his right hand severely injured by its being jammed between the side of the vessel and a bale of cotton. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Biajee Suttoo, a Hindoo coachman, while driving a carriage in the Fort, was thrown from his seat and sustained an injury to his spine by the horse he was driving becoming unmanageable at sight of a steam-roller on the road. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

GODOWN ACCIDENT.—Govind Luxamon and Yessoo Bhow, Hindoo labourers, while employed cleaning wheat in a godown at Musjeed Bunder, were yesterday injured, the former severely, by some bags of wheat falling from a stack on them. They were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they are under treatment.

PECULATION BY A GOA OFFICIAL.—A committee appointed to enquire into the misappropriation by the treasurer of the funds of the Government Printing-press at Goa have discovered a deficiency of four thousand rupees, against which the security tendered by him amounts to only one-and-a-half thousand rupees.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Duncan-road on view of the body of a girl, aged 3 years, named Namee, who died from the effects of injuries she sustained that morning by an accidental fall out of a window on the second storey of a house. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

**MILL ACCIDENT.—Dajee Naroo, a labourer employed in the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, Parell, was on Thursday last seriously injured about his face and

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

NORFOLK HOTEL.

LATE RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, two MINUTES WALK from the new Station, Horse Bunder, G.I.P. Railway, and five minutes from the Church Gate Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway; is a cool and picasant house, convenient to all places of business; the trams run past the door, has been thoroughly repaired, and refurnished, and is under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor.

H. HOWICK.

COLABA HOTEL (COLABA)

IS beautifully situated on the seashore, with a fine view over the Harbour, Back Bay, Malabar Hill, &c., and close to the Railway Stations, Bunders, and Business Offices. Trams to the door. Carriages always available.

TERMS MODERATE.
PROPRIETRESS—MRS. TAYLOR.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

KHANDALLA.
HARDWICKE'S HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN and replete with every Comfort. Lawn-tennis, Badminton, and Pigeon-shooting grounds for the use of Visitors. Excursions to Karlee Caves.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every train.
GOOD STABLING.

N. B.—Reduction made for a term and for families.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS AND CO.'S PALE ALE.

THE PRICE of Kilderkins is now REDUCED to Rs. 29.

LYON & COMPANY,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Limited.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry ..	40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	55 0	58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	.. 17 8	.. 20 8
Geisenheimer	.. 18 8	.. 21 8
Liebfraumilch	.. 22 0	.. 25 0
Steinwein	.. 22 0	..
Hochheimer	.. 26 12	..
Rudesheimer	.. 26 12	.. 29 12
Marcobrunner	.. 30 8	.. 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	.. 36 8	.. ..

BRANDY.

Muller Frere's Brandy	.. 18 0	
Boulestin & Co.'s do. 2 stars	.. 20 0	
Do. do. 3 stars	.. 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s 1 star Brandy ..	.. 22 0	

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	.. 17 0	.. 19 0
Chateau Leoville	.. 20 0	.. ..
Chateau Lafitte	.. 24 0	.. ..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	.. 26 0	.. 28 0
Chateau Divian	.. 26 0	.. 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	.. 26 0	.. ..
Chateau des Tours	.. 26 0	.. 28 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	.. ..
Do. do. (1 doz.) ..	..	Rs. 3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	.. 24 0	.. ..

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.
Mettwurst	.. 1 6 ..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	.. 42 ..	.. 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	.. 50 0	.. 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.

Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Laubenheimer	from 13 0	to 16 0
Moselblumchen	15 0	..
Niersteiner	15 0	..
Braunebergen	19 0	..
Hochheimer	from 19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	..
Josefshofer	27 8	..
Rudesheimer	26 12	..
Rosenberg	31 8	..
Steinberger	1 8	..
Scharzhofberger	39 8	..
Johannisberger	40 0	..

WHITE WINES.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 18 4
Chteau Yquem	.. 45 0

CLARETS.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	10 0	13 0
St. Estephe	11 0	14 0
Haut Canon	16 0	18 8
Margaux	15 0	18 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
.. Mouton Rothschild	36 0	.. ..
.. Lafite	44 0	.. ..

BRANDY.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Cognac Fine Champagne—	
Red Bars	Rs. 23
Gold	.. 29

From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Bechade, Statue and Star	Rs. 20

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

November, 1880

HOCKIN'S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualitities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. BATHGATE & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality 28s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots		

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d.. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle. A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

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P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6" by 3" weighing 15 lbs. per foot		In lengths of 29 feet and upwards. Length 17 feet.
8" by 4" .. 21		
9½" by 4" .. 28		
10" by 4½" .. 31		
10" by 4½" .. 33		
12" by 5" .. 43		

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

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All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

ROSA DISTILLERY,
ROSA, N. W. P.

	Per Impl. Gallon.	Per doz.
* * RUM, 6 years in wood	.. 6 0	13 0
* RUM, 5 years in wood	.. 5 8	12 0
ROSA RUM	.. 5 2	..
SPIRIT OF WINE, Rectified S. G. 836.	.. 8 8	18 0
METHYLATED SPIRIT	.. 2 12	6 8

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.
TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.
For further particulars and terms to Trade and Messes, apply to

CAREW Co., Ld., at the Works.	Or in Calcutta, to LYALL RENNIE & Co.

SUGARS.—Loaf Sugar, Crystals, Powdered Sugar, &c. Prices on application to Messrs. W. H. MACAULAY and Co., Bombay.
Rosa, N. W. P., 1st December, 1880.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They consist of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of MUSICAL BOXES with zither and automatic figures, DRUMS and BELLS, in Hindoostance and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

An early inspection is requested.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.

All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass .....Rs.	140
In a Hunting Case..... ,,	150
In a Half Hunting Case ..... ,,	170

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

A large STOCK of MUSICAL BOXES of every variety has just arrived.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25, would cost about	FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30,	EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35,	TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40,	TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45,	FOURTY ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

MRS. PRYER,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
FROM MEIFFRE, NEVUE AND CIE.,

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE IN THE LATEST FRENCH FASHION.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR WEDDING TROUSSEAU.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR MOURNING.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS CLEANED, DYED AND ALTERED
FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED, 3 buttons, Rs. 2-10 per pair.

Jan. 27 8, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE CONVENT SCHOOL.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.—Prices as under.

Annas 4, 6, 12; Re. 1-0, 1-8, 1-12, 2-0, 3-0, 3-8, 4-0, and 5-0.

COMIC VALENTINES.

Annas 4, 6, 8, and Re. 1-0.

"Somebody's Darling"—a dear little thing in lace; a slight pressure produces a sound in imitation of a crying baby; carefully packed in a small paste-board box—ornamented with picture of Roses or "Forget-me-Nots" ... ... Rs. 2-8

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

ANDRÉ'S NEW VENTILATED
"TERAI" HAT,
1880 PATTERN.
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & CO. have this year (1880) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the siugle or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
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LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arm is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders through out India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.. &c.,

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PARASOLS IN ALL COLOURS.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
READY MADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES
FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	...	...	...Rs. 80
,, FINE	,,	...	... ,, 85
,, 18-CARAT GOLD	,,	...	... ,, 150

Description :—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
WHISKY.

DISTILLED from finest Peat dried malts by the CAMPBLETOWN DISTILLERY Company, Scotland. For sale at Rs. 24 per doz.

D. MACFADYEN AND CO.,
33, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	.. Rs.	20
Do. ,, large size	,,	25 and 30
Do. ,, do. very superior	,,	40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	,,	30 and 35
formerly sold at ..	,,	40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	.. Rs.	20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	,,	25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35 ,,	48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	,,	45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	,,	25 to 35
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	,,	75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	.. Rs.	50 to Rs.	150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	,,	200 to	275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	,,	250 to	340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	,,	50 to	80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	,,	65	
Do. do. lever escapement	,,	70	
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	,,	120 to	175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	,,	200 to	240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. have made special arrangements for the exclusive sale of instruments made by well-known continental makers, whose Pianos are unsurpassed for tone, touch, and solidity, and as S. & Co. treat direct with the makers, they are in a position to offer instruments at a mere trifle over home prices, and below that of any imported Piano of the class. Entire Iron-Framed Pianos by

ERNST KAPS—Dresden,—Overstrung, upright, and horizontal short Iron Grands.

F. MAACK—Hamburg,—Horizontal Grands and upright Pianos.

E. KRAUSS—Stuttgart,—Overstrung grand square and upright Grands.

ERNST ROENISCH—Dresden,—Grands, obliques, and vertical Pianos.

GERHARD ADAMS—Wesel,—Grands, semi-grands, oblique Grands and Harmoniums.

SOUNDY & CO. have always in stock a number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other makers of well-known repute, such as
BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD,
KIRKMAN, ERARD, SCHIEDMEYER;
AND THE NOW WELL-KNOWN

INDIAN PIANETTE AT RS. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. 2 doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a.
31 8 36 4	Chateau Lafite or (After-Mouton)	36 0 38 0
28 12 30 8	,, Rauzan (Dinner)	30 0 32 0
25 12 27 12	,, Palmer (Wines)	27 0 29 0
23 0 25 0	La Rose (Dinner)	24 0 26 0
21 0 23 0	St. Julien (Wines)	22 0 24 0
17 4 19 4	Cantenac (Wines)	18 0 20 0
15 12 17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8 18 8
13 8 15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0 16 8
15 12 17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8 18 8
9 4 12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8 12 8
13 0 15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8 15 8
21 0 25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0 27 0
19 4 21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0 22 0
15 8 ..	Graves	16 0 ..

BURGUNDY.

33 0 34 12	Chambertin, the clite of Burgundies	34 8 36 8
26 12 28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0 30 0
22 8 24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8 25 8
19 4 21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0 22 0
10 4 11 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	11 8 43 8
26 12 28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0 30 0
17 12 19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8 20 8
19 4 ..	Vermouth	20 0 ..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8 58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0 61 0
53 8 56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0 59 0
31 8 ..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0 ..
35 4 ..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8 ..
32 12 34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadcy's) light, particularly dry	34 0 36 0
25 8 28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8 30 0
40 0 45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0 49 0
28 12 31 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0 32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0 45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0 36 0
43 0 45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0 36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8 50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0 53 0
40 8 ..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8 ..
29 8 31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0 33 0
21 4 26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8 27 8
19 4 21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0 ..
17 4 ..	Carlowitz	18 0 ..
30 0 ..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8 ..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old ..... gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera	30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior ..... black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 8
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium ..... yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink ..... seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine ..... white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine .. red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4 ..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38